9-1345-203-12+P/986

TECHNICAL MANUAL

OPERATOR'S AND UNIT MAINTENANCE MANUAL

(Including Repair Parts and Special Tools Lists)

FOR

LAND MINES

This copy is a reprint which includes current pages from Changes 1 through 5.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE

JANUARY 1977

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WARNINGS

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO NEUTRALIZE DAMAGED MINE, EITHER DESTROY IT IN PLACE WITH PREPARED CHARGE, OR ATTACH 50-METER LENGTH OF WIRE OR ROPE TO HEAD OF FUZE AND, FROM SECURE PROTECTED POSITION, PULL MINE FROM HOLE. DESTROY THE DAMAGED MINE BY DETONATING REMOTELY IN A SAFE AREA.

MINE M18A1 WILL BE PREPARED FOR NON-ELECTRIC DETONATION IF THERE IS POSSIBILITY OF SPONTANEOUS INITIATION DURING ELECTRIC STORMS WHICH COULD ENDANGER FRIENDLY TROOPS. REFER TO FM 5-25, AND KEEP TROOPS AWAY FROM BLAST.

DO NOT ARM MINE M26 THAT IS NOT PLACED IN GROUND. ASSURE THAT ARMING LATCH REMAINS FULLY ENGAGED.

DO NOT MISTAKE CHEMICAL MINE FOR A MINE M15. THE MINE M23 IS SIMILAR IN SIZE AND SHAPE TO THE MINE M15. THE CHEMICAL MINE CAN BE DISTINGUISHED VISUALLY AND BY TOUCH FROM THE MINE M15. BY EIGHT RAISED PROJECTIONS SPACED IN PAIRS AROUND THE PERIPHERY OF THE TOP OF THE CHEMICAL MINE.

TM 9-1345-203-12&P
TO 11A8-3-1
C5

CHANGE)
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OPERATOR'S AND UNIT MAINTENANCE MANUAL
(Including Repair Parts and Special Tools List)
FOR
LAND MINES

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OPERATOR'S AND UNIT MAINTENANCE MANUAL
(Including Repair Parts and Special Tools List):
LAND MINES

REPORTING OF ERRORS

You can improve this manual by recommending improvements using DA Form 2028, Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms. Mail directly to Commander, US Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command, ATTN: AMSMC-MAY-T(D), Dover, N.J. 07801-5001. A reply will be furnished directly to you.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Section I. GENERAL

1-1. Scope

These instructions are for use by operator and organizational maintenance personnel. Refer to FM 20-32 for emplacement techniques and tactical requirements of land mine warfare.

1-2. Forms, Records, and Reports

Department of the Army maintenance forms and reporting procedures are prescribed in TM 38-750. Accidents involving injury to personnel or damage to materiel will be reported on DA Form 285 (Accident Report) in accordance with AR 385-40. Explosive ammunition malfunctions will be reported in accordance with AR 75-1.

1-3. Destruction of Army Materiel to Prevent Enemy Use

Destruction of land mines subject to capture or abandonment will be undertaken by the user only when such action is indicated by orders of, or policy established by, the Army commander (see TM 750-244-5-1).

Section II. DESCRIPTION AND DATA

1-4. General

a. Land mines covered in this manual are listed in table 1-1. Included are fuzes and miscellaneous components.

b. Land mines and related components are classified under service or practice categories (tables 1-1 and 1-2).

(1) Service mines contain high explosive charges. They are the primary tactical munitions.

(2) Practice mines are generally duplicates of service mines. They are used for training purposes and may contain a small black powder or pyrotechnic charge to give a puff of smoke or a noise to simulate functioning of the mine.

(3) Inert mines are usually metal or plastic counterparts of the service mines, but they contain no explosive element. They are used for training purposes and may be used either empty or filled with inert material, such as sand, to simulate the weight of the service mine.

c. Service mines and practice counterparts are listed in table 1-2.

Table 1-1. Mines and Miscellaneous Components

Nomenclature	Color identification	National stock number (NSN)	Department of defense identification code (DODIC)
ANTIPERSONNEL			
SERVICE			
Mine, Antipersonnel, NM: M14, w/Integral Fuze	Olive Drab Yellow Lettering	1345-00-096-3093	K121
Mine, Antipersonnel: M16 series, M16, M16A1, M16A1 Inert. M16A2, w/Fuze, Mine Comb: M605	Olive Drab, White Lettering	1345-00-965-0742 1345-00-799-7391 (M16A1 Inert)	K092
Mine, Antipersonnel: M18A1, w/Accessories	Olive Drab Black Lettering	1345-00-710-6946 1345-00-926-3950	K153 K145(Limited access)
PRACTICE			
Mine, Antipersonnel, Practice: M8, w/Fuze, Mine Combination, Practice: M10 or M10A1; Mine, Antipersonnel, Practice: M8A1, with Fuze, Mine Combination, Practice: M10A2	Blue, White Lettering, Brown Band	1345-00-028-5092 1345-00-555-5870	K105
Mine, Antipersonnel, Practice, NM: M68	Blue	1345-00-402-2226	K139
Mine, Antipersonnel, Training: M81	Bronze, White Lettering	6920-01-136-3628	
ANTITANK			
SERVICE			
Mine, Antitank: HE, Heavy, M15, w/Fuze, Mine, AT, M603 or w/Fuze, Mine: M624	Olive Drab, Yellow Lettering	1345-00-028-5118	K180
Mine, Antitank: HE, NM, M19, w/Fuze, Mine, M606	Olive Drab, Yellow Lettering	1345-00-348-8646	K250
Mine, Antitank: HE, Heavy, M21, w/Fuze, Mine Comb., AT, M607	Olive Drab, Yellow Lettering	1345-00-729-4263	K181
Mine, Antitank: HE, M24, w/Fuze M404	Olive Drab, Yellow Lettering	1345-00-782-5513	K182
PRACTICE			
Mine, Antitank, Practice: Heavy, M12A1, w/Fuze M604	Blue, White Lettering	1345-00-028-5117	K230
Mine, Antitank, Practice: Heavy, M20, w/Fuze M604	Blue, White Lettering	1345-00-344-2368	K231
Mine, Antitank, Training M80 w/Fuze, Mine, M606 Inert	Olive Drab with Bronze Circles, White Lettering	1345-00-799-7390	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENTS			
Activator, Antitank, Mine: M1	N/A	1345-00-028-5124	K001
Activator, Antitank, Mine: Practice, M1	Black Body Blue Cap	1345-00-028-5105	K002
Activator, Antitank, Mine: M2	Olive Drab, Yellow Lettering	1345-00-324-1424	K003

Table 1-1. Mines and Miscellaneous Components—Continued

Nomenclature	Color identification	National Stock Number (NSN)	Department of Defense Identification Code (DODIC)
Arming Plug, Antitank Mine: M4	Olive Drab	1345-00-028-5115	K273
Body Antipersonnel, Mine: For Practice, AP, Mine, M8A1	Blue White Lettering Brown Band	1345-00-665-3955	K280
Booster, Antitank, Mine: M120	Metallic Black Lettering	1345-00-028-5106	K272
Cap, Antipersonnel, Mine: For Mine, AP; Practice: M8	Blue	1345-00-026-5126	K271
Charge, Spotting, Mine: For Mine, AP, Practice, M8	N/A	1345-00-028-5127	K040
Firing Device, AP, Mine: M57, for use with Mine, AP: M18A1	Olive Drab	1345-00-070-1010	K008
Fuze, Mine Combination: M10A1	Olive Drab, White Lettering	1345-00-028-5121 1345-00-554-4658	K055 K056
Fuze, Mine, AT: M603	No color Metallic	1345-00-028-5078	K050
Fuze, Mine, AT, Practice: M604	Blue White Lettering	1345-00-028-5130	K051
Fuze, Mine: M624	M607 Fuze Olive Drab Adaptor Anodized Black Yellow Lettering	1345-01-228-8477	K068
Fuze, Mine Combination: M604	Olive Drab, Yellow Lettering	1345-00-965-0694	K058
Primer, Igniter, Mine Fuze: For Fuze, Mine Combination: M10A1	N/A	1345-00-028-5128 1345-00-965-0550	K030 K031
Retainer, Antitank Mine Booster: For Booster M120	Metallic	1345-00-028-5123	K274
Simulator, Antipersonnel Mine, Projectile: for Mine, AP: Practice, M8	N/A	1345-00-028-5123	K270
Test Set: M40, for use with Mine, AP: M18A1	Olive Drab	4925-00-073-5159	N/A

Table 1-2. Service Mines and Practice Counterparts

Service Mine	*Practice Counterpart*
Antipersonnel	
M14, AP, NM, with Integral Fuze	None
M16 Series (M16, M16A1, M16A2) AP, w/Fuze, Mine Comb.: M605	M8 Series (M8, M8A1), AP, Practice, and Fuze, Mine Comb's. M10/M10A1 M10A2 and Mine AP M16A1 Inert
M18A1, AP, w/Accessories	M68, AP, Practice, w/ Accessories
M26, AP, w/Integral Fuze	M35, AP, Practice (not in production)
Antitank	
M15, AT, HE, Heavy, w/Fuze, Mine, AT, M603 or w/Fuze, Mine: M624	M12A1, AT, Practice, Heavy w/Fuze M604
M19, AT, HE, NM, w/Fuze, Mine M606	M20, AT, Practice w/Fuze M604
M21, AT, HE, Heavy, w/Fuze, Mine, AT, M607	M80 Mine, AT, Training
M24, AT, HE, w/Fuze M404	None
	None

1-5. Mine, Antipersonnel, Nonmetallic (NM): M14, with Integral Fuze

a. Description.

(1) This blast-type, high-explosive, mine (fig. 1-1) has a cylindrical, all-plastic body. Six external body ribs provide strength and identify the mine in the dark. Pressure plate, slotted for insertion of steel U-shaped safety clip, has a yellow indicating arrow and is indented to accommodate mine and fuze wrench M22. Letters A and S on top of the fuze body signify armed and safe, respectively.

(2) A force of 20 to 35 pounds is needed to depress pressure plate which, in turn, depresses the belleville spring. The belleville spring snaps into reverse, driving firing pin into detonator M46; the detonator explodes main charge of 1 ounce of tetryl.

b. Use. Because it is small, the mine can be used in large numbers and may be readily concealed. Mine is capable of inflicting serious casualties, as it explodes upon direct contact. Because of its all-plastic construction (except for metal firing pin), it is difficult to detect by mine detectors.

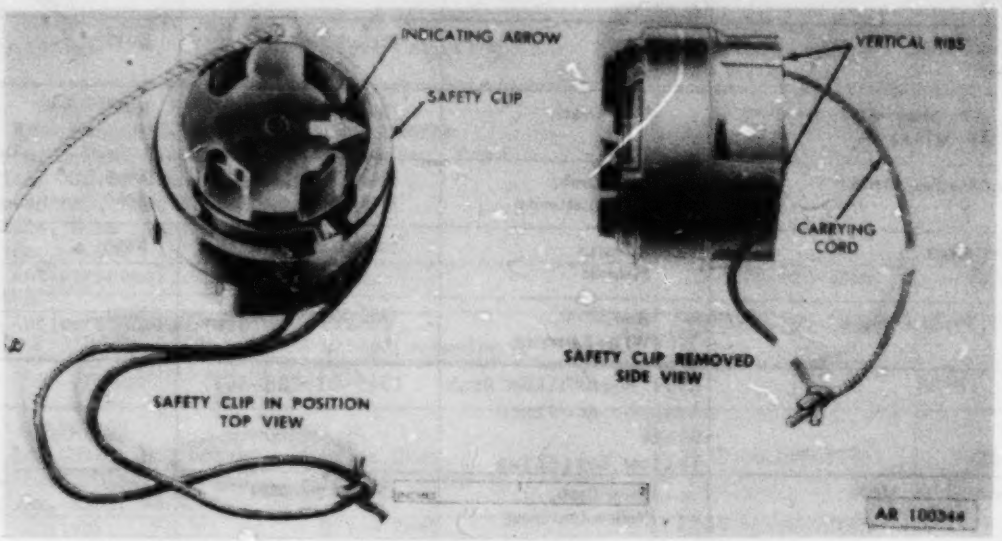


Figure 1-1. Mine, antipersonnel, nonmetallic (NM): M14, with integral fuze.

1-6. Mine, Antipersonnel: M16 Series (M16, M16A1, M16A2, M16A1 Inert) with fuze Mine Combination M605

a. Description.

(1) These mines (fig. 1-2) are of a bounding, fragmentation-type, consisting of a combination mine fuze, M605, a propelling charge, and a projectile, all contained in a cylindrical, sheet steel case. A fuze screws through the top of the case into the fuze well, which extends through the projectile to the bottom of the case where the propelling charge is located. The mine is operated by pressure or a tripwire attached to release pin ring of fuze. The different models differ mainly in the inner construction of detonators and boosters.

(2) Pressure of 8 to 45 pounds acting on one or more of the three prongs of the fuze or pull of 3 to 15 pounds on a tripwire attached to the release pin ring of the fuze causes release of firing pin which then strikes the primer. Primer initiates delay which, in turn, initiates igniter charge; igniter transmits flame to propelling charge and propelling charge initiates delay charges and expels the projectile from mine. Delay charges in projectile then cause detonator, booster, and bursting charge to function, bursting the shell at a height of approximately 0.3—1.7 meters.

b. Use. Mine is highly effective. Primarily, it is employed in mixed mine fields to protect antitank mines against enemy breaching parties. It can be used in preparation of ambushes or nuisance mining of areas likely to be occupied by enemy troops and in hasty protective minefields.

c. Mine: M16A1 Inert is used for training and handling only. It contains no explosive components and uses the M605 inert fuze.

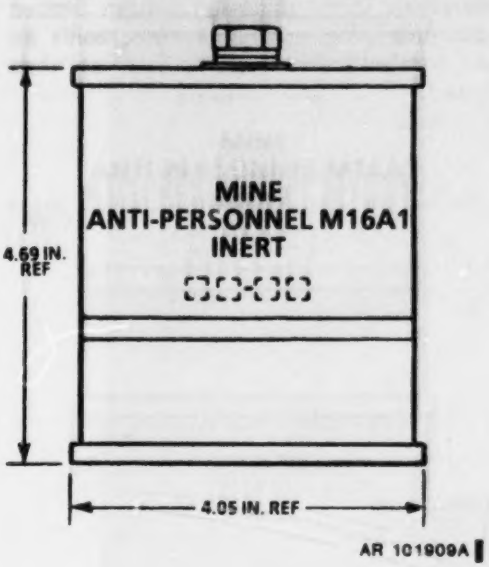


Figure 1-2. Mine, antipersonnel: M16A1 Inert.

d. Mine: Training M81 is used for Training and Handling only. It has the same configuration as the M16A2 AP Mine, contains no explosive components and uses the M605 inert fuze.

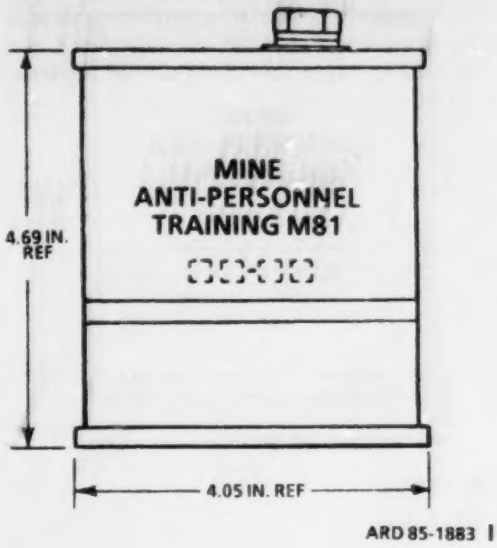


Figure 1-2.1 Mine, antipersonnel, training: M81

1-7. Mine, Antipersonnel: M18A1 and Accessories Packed in Bandoleer M7

a. Description.

(1) Mine (fig. 1-3) is a curved, rectangular, olive-drab, molded case of fiberglass-filled polystyrene (plastic) containing several hundred steel balls and high explosive, C4. The inside of the front face is lined with the steel balls, embedded in a plastic matrix, in back of which (behind matrix) is the layer of C4 explosive. The fragmentation face is convex (toward enemy) to direct the fragments in a 60° arc. A built-in sight and two pairs of scissors-type folding legs allow aiming of mine. It functions effectively in temperatures of −40° to 125°F and after having been submerged in salt water or fresh water for 2 hours.

(*a*) Two detonator wells located on top of mine enable it to be fired from two locations electrically or by nonelectric, single, or dual priming. Plug ends of shipping plug priming adapters seal wells, preventing entry of foreign matter. Slotted end of shipping plug priming adapter holds an electric or nonelectric blasting cap in place when mine is armed.

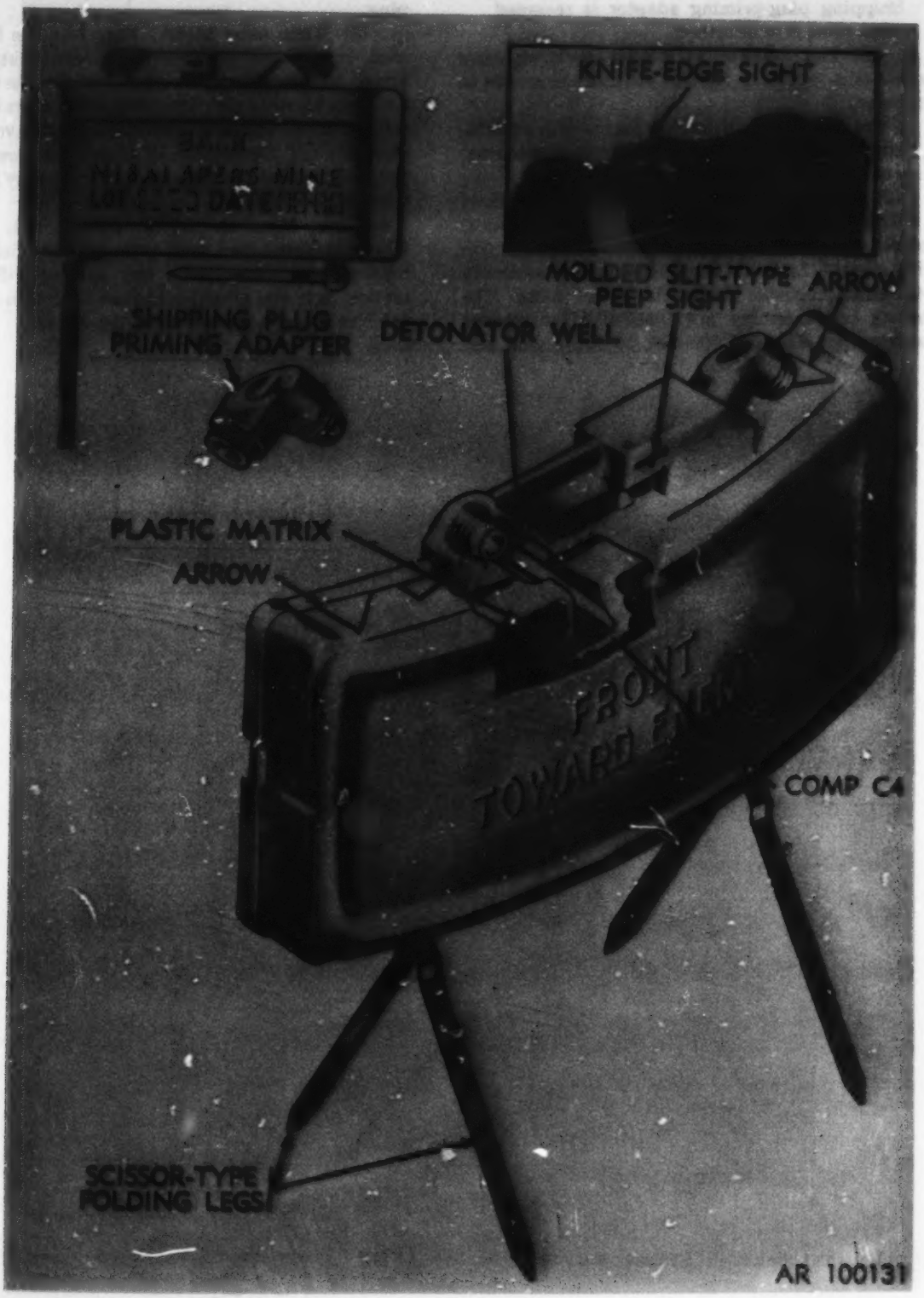


Figure 1-3. Mine, antipersonnel: M18A1.

NOTE

Shipping plug-priming adapter is reversed when mine is to be armed.

(*b*) The molded, knife-edge sight on later models (slit-type peep-sight on old models) is used to aim mine.

(*c*) Two pairs of folding legs make possible the emplacement of mine on all types of surfaces. Mine can also be tied to posts, trees, etc.

(2) The accessories of the mine (fig. 1-4) consist of a firing device M57, a hand-held pulse generator, test set M40 (used for checking continuity of mine firing circuit), and an electric blasting cap assembly M4, which initiates main charge of mine. The blasting cap assembly M4 consists of an electric blasting cap M6, and 100 feet of firing wire terminating in an electrical connector and shorting plug.

(3) When mine M18A1 (fig. 1-3) has been armed, actuation of firing device handle (safety bail in armed position) produces an electrical pulse that will detonate blasting cap. The detonation of the blasting cap, in turn, detonates mine high-explosive charge (comp. C-4). Detonation of high explosive charge propels steel balls in mine toward the enemy in a fan-shaped pattern.

b. Use. Mine is of a directional, fixed, fragmentation-type, used primarily for defense of bivouac areas, outposts, and against infiltration tactics. It is also effective against such thin-skinned vehicles as jeeps, automobiles, trucks, etc.

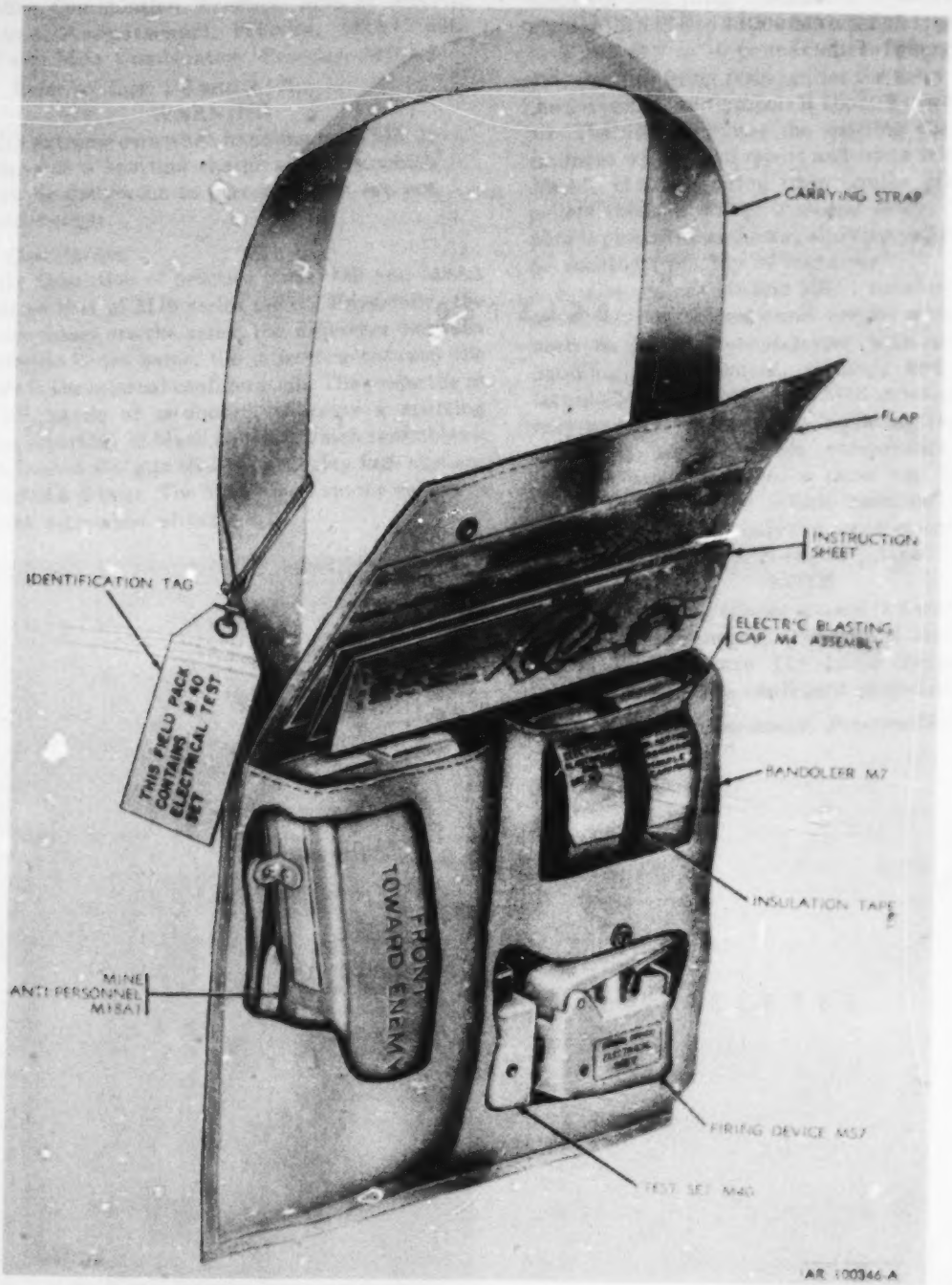


Figure 1-4. Mine, antipersonnel: M18A1 and accessories packed in bandoleer M7.

1-8. Mine, Antipersonnel: M26, with Integral Fuze

DELETED

Figure 1-5. Deleted.

1-9. Mine, Antipersonnel, Practice: M8, with Fuze, Mine Combination, Practice: M10 or M10A1; Mine, Antipersonnel, Practice: M8A1, with Fuze, Mine Combination, Practice: M10A2

Refer to (figs. 1-6 and 2-17).

WARNING

Use extreme care when handling mine M8. It contains a spotting charge assembly which can be dangerous to personnel who are not under cover.

a. Description.

(1) Operation of practice mines M8 and M8A1 simulates that of M16 series mines. Physically, the practice mines are the same; the difference between the models is the same; the difference between the models is the internal configuration. The projectile in the M8, made of cardboard, contains a spotting charge assembly of black powder, which resembles a blank-loaded shotgun shell with a delay fuze element instead of a primer. The M8A1 uses smoke pellets to indicate activation of mine.

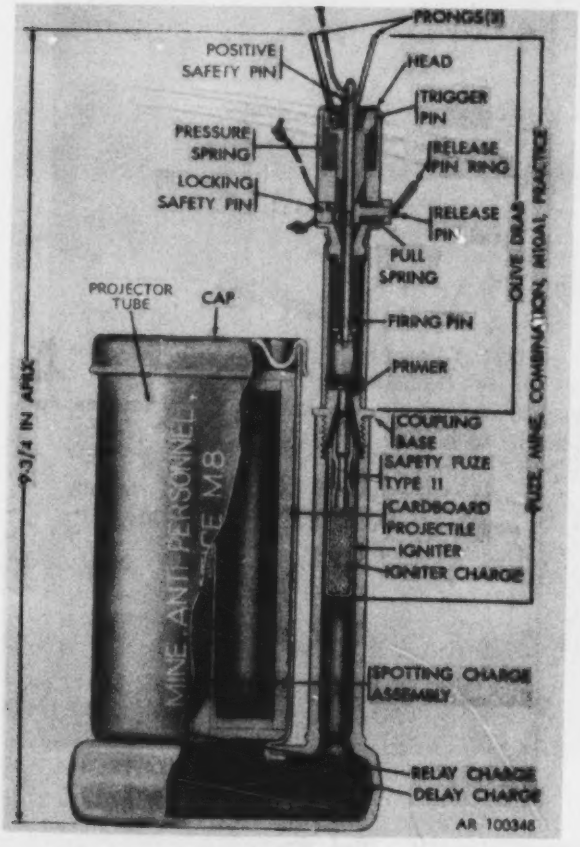


Figure 1-6. Mine, antipersonnel, practice: M8, with fuze, mine combination, practice: M10 or M10A1.

(2) Functioning of mines M8 or M8A1 occurs when the fuze firing mechanism is activated by an applied load of 8 to 20 pounds on any of the prongs or by a pull of 3 to 10 pounds of the trip wire. In the M8, the fuze firing train ignites the delay element in the projectile, and propels it about 2 meters into the air. The delay initiates the spotting charge, which explodes with a loud report and emits smoke. In the M8A1, the fuze firing train ignites yellow smoke pellets through a 4 to 5 second delay. The plastic plug is propelled in the air, allowing yellow smoke to be emitted from top of container.

b. Use. Mines M8 and M8A1 simulate the action of M16 series antipersonnel service mines, and are used to indoctrinate trainees with proper care, handling, emplacement, arming, and disarming techniques applicable to the M16 series mines. They may be used repeatedly by replacing the fuzes and separately requisitionable components. The M8 requires replacement of a mine cap (metal) and cardboard projectile, which contains a spotting charge. The M8A1 requires replacement of a mine plug (polystyrene) and smoke pellets.

NOTE

No propelling charge is used in these mines, although a propelling charge is used in the M16 series mines. The igniter charge in the fuze expels the cardboard projectile.

1-10. Mine, Antipersonnel, Practice: M35

DELETED

Figure 1-7. Deleted.

1-11 Mine, Antipersonnel Practice, NM: M68

a. Description. Figure 1-8 depicts the practice counterpart of mine M18A1. The mines are similar except that the inert loaded mine M33 body replaces the high-explosive-loaded mine M18A1 body, and the empty practice blasting cap M10 replaces the loaded blasting cap M4 assembly. For additional information, see paragraph 1-7.

b. Use. This mine was developed solely to indoctrinate trainees with proper handling, emplacement, arming, and disarming techniques applicable to service mine M18A1.

NOTE

Plastic body of the inert mine, without components, has been designated Body, AP, Mine M33; for Mine M68.

Figure 1-8. Mine, antipersonnel, practice, NM: M68.

1-12. MINE, ANTITANK: HE, HEAVY, M15, WITH FUZE, MINE, AT, M603 AND ACTIVATOR M1 OR WITH FUZE, MINE: M624

a. Description.

(1) These mines (figs. 1-9 and 1-9.1) have a cylindrical, steel body, consisting of a primary fuze well located in center of mine and two secondary wells, one in the side and one in the bottom. Primary fuze well houses the M603 Fuze or M624 Fuze. The activator M1 may be screwed into either secondary fuze well for boobytrapping purposes. A carrying handle is attached to the underside of the mine for carrying purposes.

(2) When armed with the M603 Fuze and the shutter of the arming plug in the ARMED position, a force of 350-750 pounds on pressure plate of mine depresses the belleville spring of the mine, causing the shutter to depress the pressure plate of the fuze. The fuze pressure plate depresses the fuze belleville spring which snaps into reverse, driving firing pin into the detonator and exploding it. Explosion of the detonator explodes the booster (M120) which, in turn, explodes the main charge.

(3) The M624 Fuze consists of an extension rod, adaptor, delay assembly, and the M607 Fuze, which incorporates a tilt rod, safety pin, plastic collar, belleville spring, and PA523 detonator.

(4) To arm the M624 Fuze, the safety pin, band, and stop are removed. The M624 Fuze will function with or without the extension rod.

(a) With the extension rod assembled

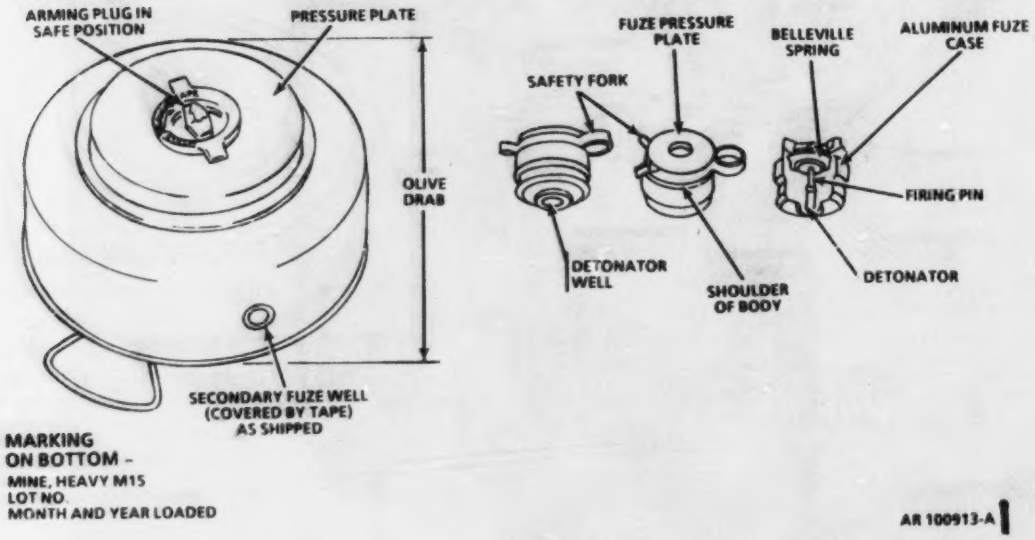


Figure 1-9. Mine, antitank: HE, heavy, M15, with fuze, mine, AT, M603.

to the fuze, tilting the end of the rod with a minimum horizontal force of 3.75 pounds, acting through an angle of 20 degrees or more, will shatter or break the plastic collar. This will cause the belleville spring to snap into reverse position and function the PA523 detonator.

(b) When used without the extension rod, a minimum force of 290 pounds on the pressure ring of the fuze causes the belleville spring in the fuze to snap into reverse position and function the PA523 detonator.

(c) The PA523 detonator initiates the delay assembly in the adaptor. This sets off the booster charge, M120, which in turn initiates the main charge.

b. Use.

(1) The M15 mine with the M603 fuze is a high-capacity mine intended for use against heavy tanks. They may not always destroy an armored tank, but can be relied upon to incapacitate it by damaging its tracks.

(2) The M15 mine with the M624 fuze is effective against vehicles which straddle the mine (tilt rod action), as well as those which run directly over it (pressure action).

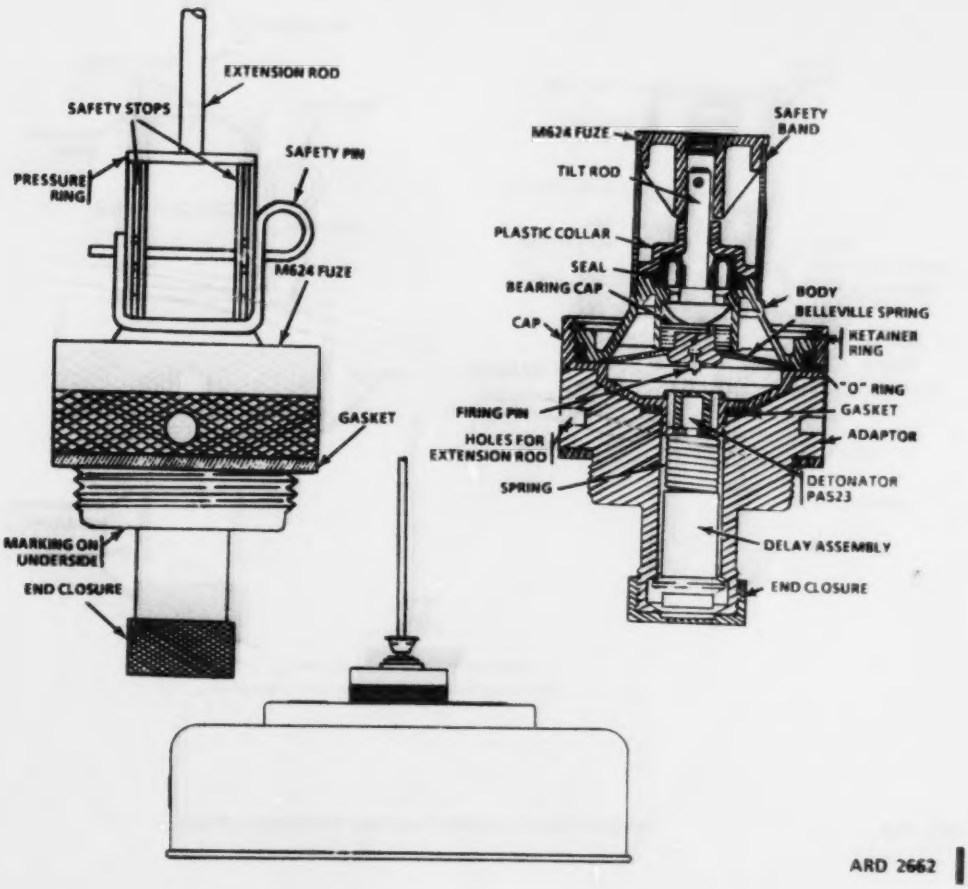


Figure 1-9.1. Mine, antitank: HE, heavy, M15, with fuze mine M624 (ARMED).

1-13. Mine, Antitank: HE, Non-Metallic (NM), M19, with Fuze, Mine, M606

a. Description.

(1) This mine (fig. 1-10) is box-shaped, made of plastic, and has a mechanical, pressure-type, primary fuze M606, also made of plastic. The mine is packed and shipped with fuze assembled, but with detonator packed separately. Due to its all-plastic construction, it is non-detectable by magnetic mine detectors.

(2) When the setting knob on the fuze pressure plate is in the safe position (S), the mine cannot function by action of the main fuze, as the detonator is out of line with the firing pin and the step plate prevents depression of the pressure plate. When the setting knob is turned to the armed position(A), the movement alines the detonator with the firing pin and rotates the step plate to a position in which the pressure plate can be depressed. The action permits functioning of the main fuze. The mine is packed and shipped with a fuze safety clip in place to prevent movement of the fuze setting knob. After the safety clip has been removed and the setting knob turned to the armed position (A), a force of 300-500 pounds on the fuze pressure plate depresses a large belleville spring. This action snaps a smaller spring into reverse, driving the firing pin into the detonator and exploding it. Explosion of the detonator initiates the booster pellet which, in turn, explodes the main charge of the mine.

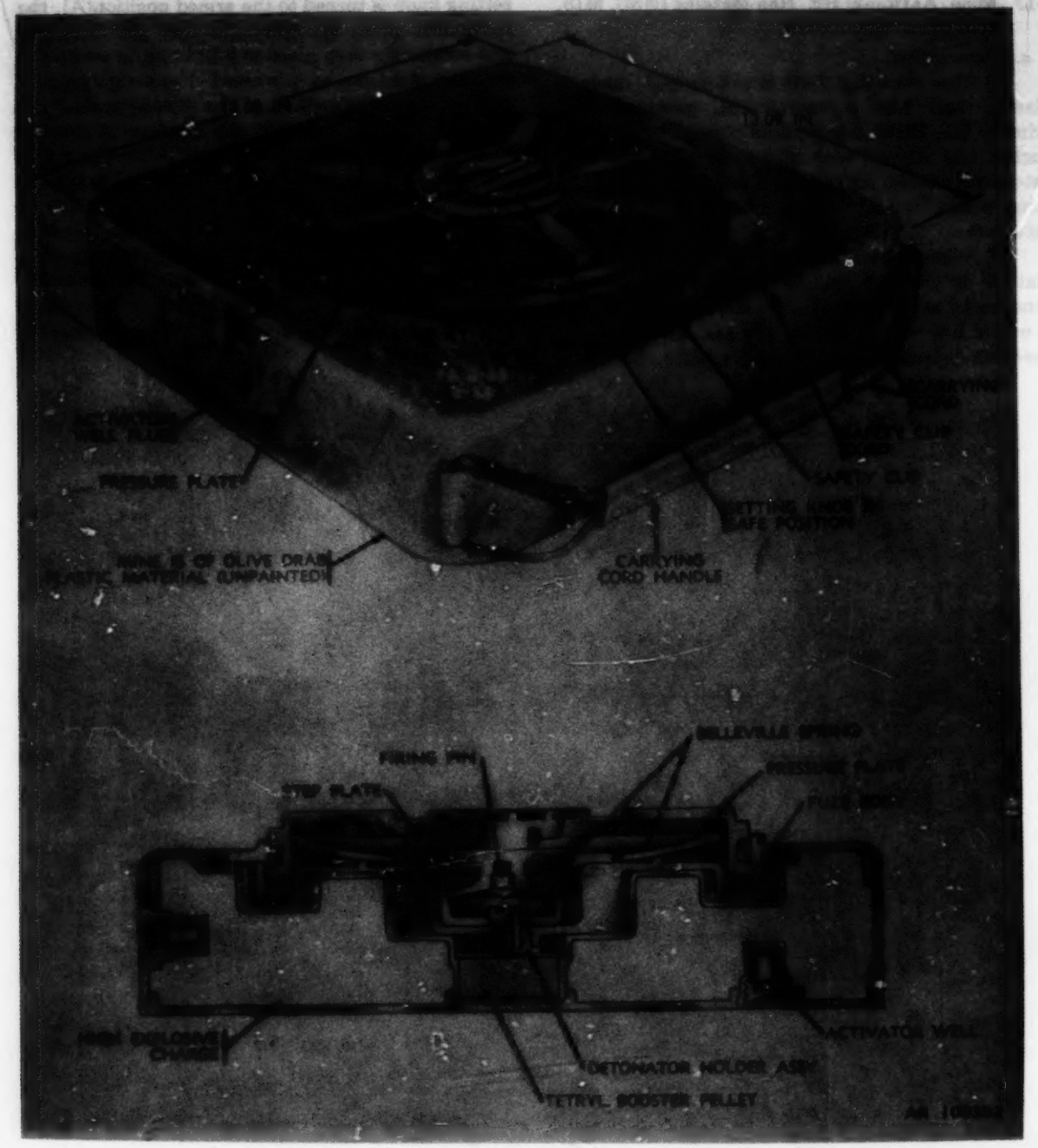


Figure 1-10. Mine, antitank: HE, NM, M19, with fuze, mine, M606.

b. *Use.* Mine M19 is intended for use against heavy tanks and heavy tracked and wheeled vehicles.

1-14. Mine, Antitank: HE, Heavy, M21, with Fuze, Mine, AT, M607

a. Description.

(1) Mine assembly (fig. 1-11) consists of a cylindrical, steel body which contains a high-explosive charge, a specially-shaped steel dish, and a fuze M607 which is screwed into top of mine. It is effective against the bottom of a vehicle some distance above the ground.

(2) The mine body consists of the following:

(*a*) The cover assembly, made up of a cover,

shipping plug assembly, black powder expelling charge, and charge cap assembly.

(*b*) The body and base made up of an adjustable carrying strap, attached to the mine for hand or shoulder carrying and for lifting the mine from its emplaced position, a delay assembly, a steel dish, and a high-explosive charge.

(3) The fuze M607 consists of the following:

(*a*) The firing mechanism formed by an extension rod, tilt rod, firing pin assembly, delay assembly, and detonator M46.

(*b*) The firing restraint components made up of a band and stop held in place at the top of the fuze by a pull ring assembly.

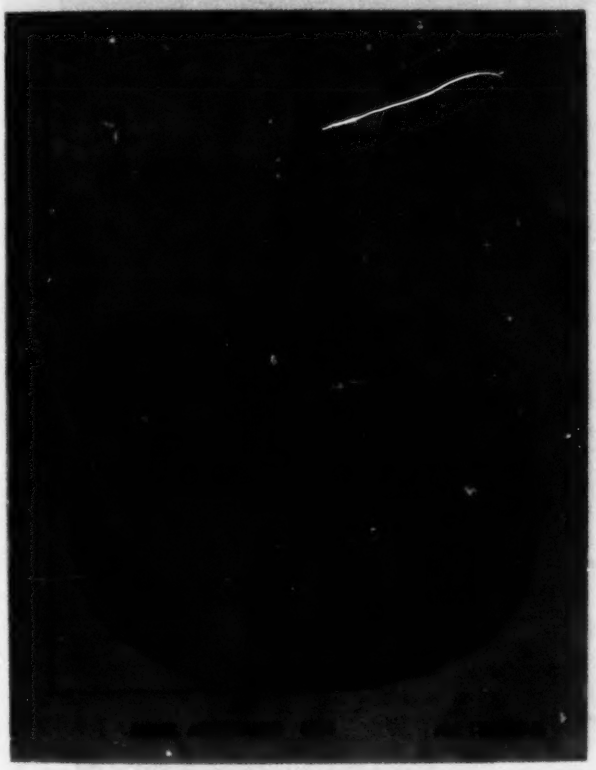


Figure 1-11. Mine, antitank: HE, heavy, M21, with fuze, mine, AT, M607.

NOTE

Booster M120 is not shipped in the booster cavity of mine, but in the same packing support.

(4) The fuze will function without the extension rod.

NOTE

Fuzes manufactured before 1963 has extension rod adapters. Fuzes manufactured after 1963 do not have adapters.

(*a*) With the extension rod assembled to the fuze, tilting of the end of the rod with a minimum horizontal force of 3.75 pounds, acting through an angle of 20° or more, will shatter or break the plastic collar and cause the mine to detonate.

(*b*) When used without the extension rod, a minimum force of 290 pounds on the pressure ring of the fuze causes the belleville spring in the fuze to snap into reverse position and function the detonator M46.

(*c*) The detonator M46 initiates the black powder charge in the mine body. The blast from the black powder expelling charge blows off the fuze assembly, the cover assembly, and the camouflage material which covers the mine. The pressure created by the burning black powder charge causes the primer to ignite which, in turn, ignites the delay assembly, the relay assembly, the booster, and the high-explosive charge (H6) of the mine.

(*d*) The detonation of the high-explosive charge blows the body of the mine apart and propels the steel dish upward through the belly of the tank or other vehicle above it.

b. Use. The mine is effective against vehicles which straddle the mine (tilt rod action), as well as those which run directly over it (pressure action).

1-15. Mine, Antitank: HE, M24, with Fuze M404

a. Description.

(1) Mine (fig. 1-12) is an off-route, antitank mine, consisting of a 3.5-inch rocket (modified by adding folding fins), launcher, discriminator firing device, and associated wiring and equipment. Rocket enclosed in a launcher is triggered by the M2 discriminator placed across the target route (fig. 1-13).

(2) A vehicle crossing the discriminator at two segments completes circuitry to the firing device. The firing device, a transistor-controlled firing unit, sends current through the electrically-initiated squib in the rocket motor igniter, functioning the igniter. The igniter initiates the propellant in the motor, and the rocket is launched from the rocket launcher. The fuze is initiated upon impact and penetration is accomplished by the shaped charge warhead.

b. Use. Mine is manually positioned beside wadies, trails, and defiles. It is designed to destroy wheeled and tracked vehicles from remote positions at ranges up to approximately 30 meters.

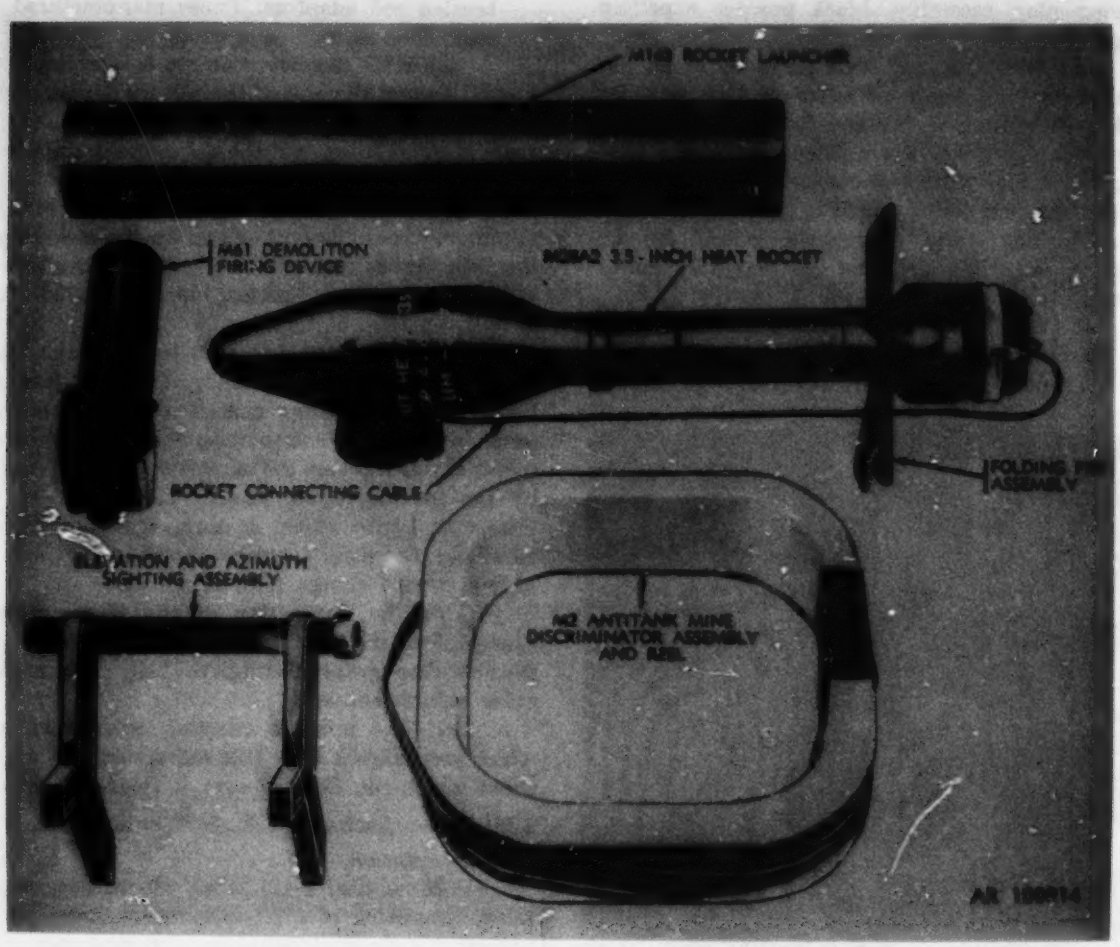


Figure 1-12. Basic components, mine, AT: HE, M24.

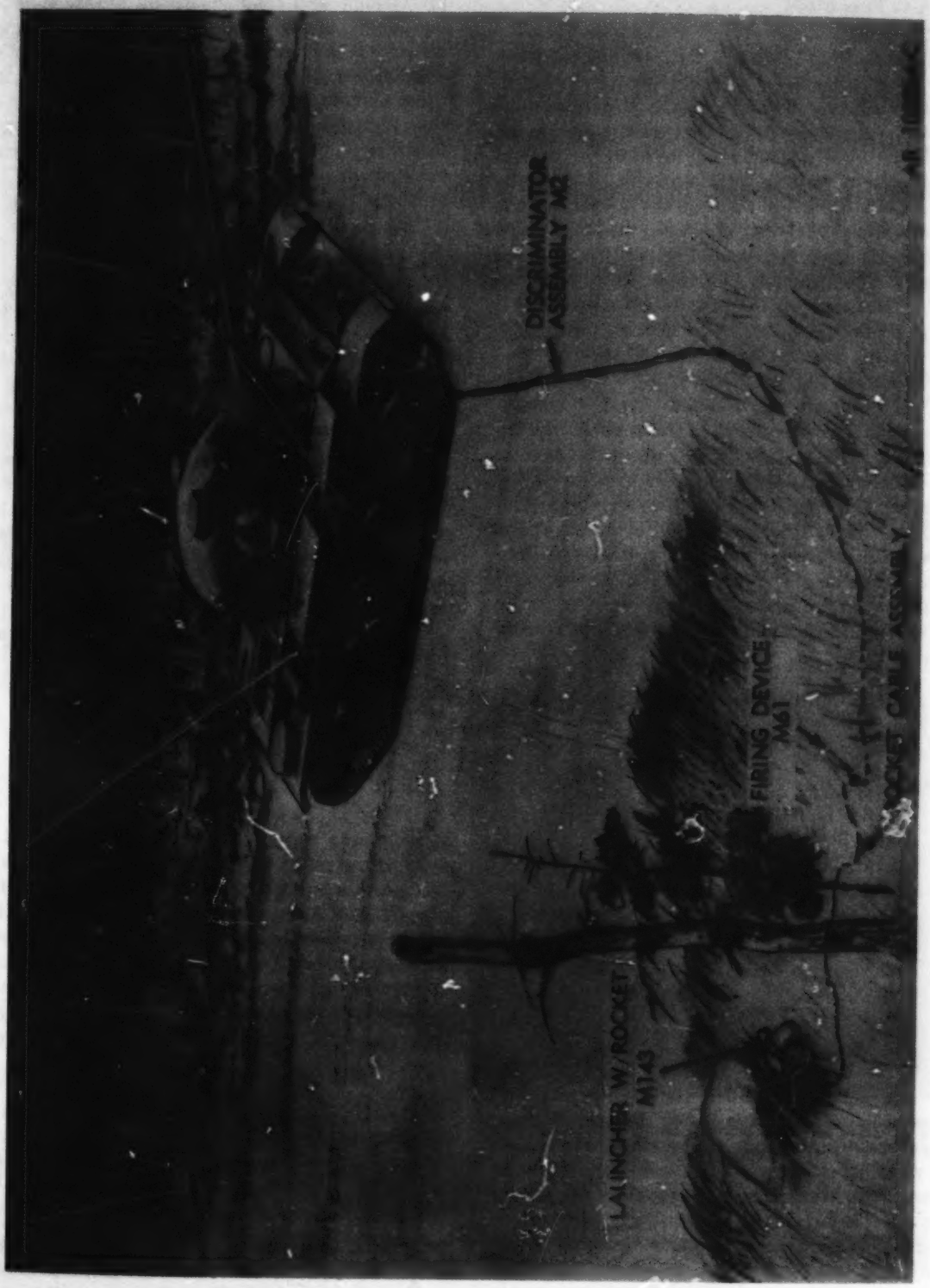


Figure 1-13. Emplaced mine, antitank: HE, M24.

1-16. Mine, Antitank, Practice: Heavy, M12A1, with Fuze M604

a. Description.

(1) Mine (fig. 1-14) is a flat, cylindrical, steel casing, approximately 3½-inches high and 13-1/4-inches in diameter, similar externally to service mine M15 (except for height). It differs chiefly in having one filler hole in the side and perforations in top and around side secondary fuze well. Mine may be bobbytrapped by installation of one or two secondary fuzes, each consisting of practice antitank mine activator M1 and any regular-type firing device having 9/16-inch threads. Although inert, mine has a smoke charge and primer M45 in main fuze M604. Mine is issued empty, with arming plug M4 assembled, but without primary or secondary fuze. It may be loaded with sand or inert filler in the field.

(2) A minimum force of 565 ± 174 pounds depresses the pressure plate and the belleville spring of the fuze, which causes depression of the arming plate shutter (Armed position). Depression of the shutter, in turn, depresses the pressure plate and belleville spring of the fuze. Belleville spring of the fuze snaps into reverse, driving the firing pin into the igniter charge of the fuze. The igniter charge of the fuze ignites the smoke composition. The smoke composition explodes, emitting a cloud of smoke and creating a noise.

Figure 1-14. Mine, antitank, practice: heavy, M12A1, and fuze M604.

b. Use. Mine is used for training personnel in precautions and methods to be observed in care, handling, laying and arming, boobytrapping, disarming, and removal of service mine M15. Weight of an intermediate or heavy tank passing over it will cause main fuze of mine to function. Depending upon type of firing device used for boobytrapping, this mine can be functioned by pull or release of either of two tripwires attached to firing device.

1-17. Mine, Antitank, Practice: Heavy, M20, and Fuze M604

a. Description.

(1) Mine (fig. 1-15) is a flat, cylindrical, steel casing, approximately 4-7/8-inches high and 13-1/8-inches in diameter, similar externally to service mine M15. It differs chiefly in having three filler holes in the side and perforations in top and around side secondary fuze well. Mine may be bobbytrapped by installation of one or two secondary fuzes, each consisting of practice antitank mine activator M1 and any regular-type firing device having 9/16-inch threads. Although inert, mine has a smoke charge and primer M45 in main fuze M604. Mine is issued empty with arming plug M4 assembled, but without primary or secondary fuze. It is to be loaded with sand and fuzed in the field.

(2) For information on functioning of this mine, refer to paragraph 1-12.

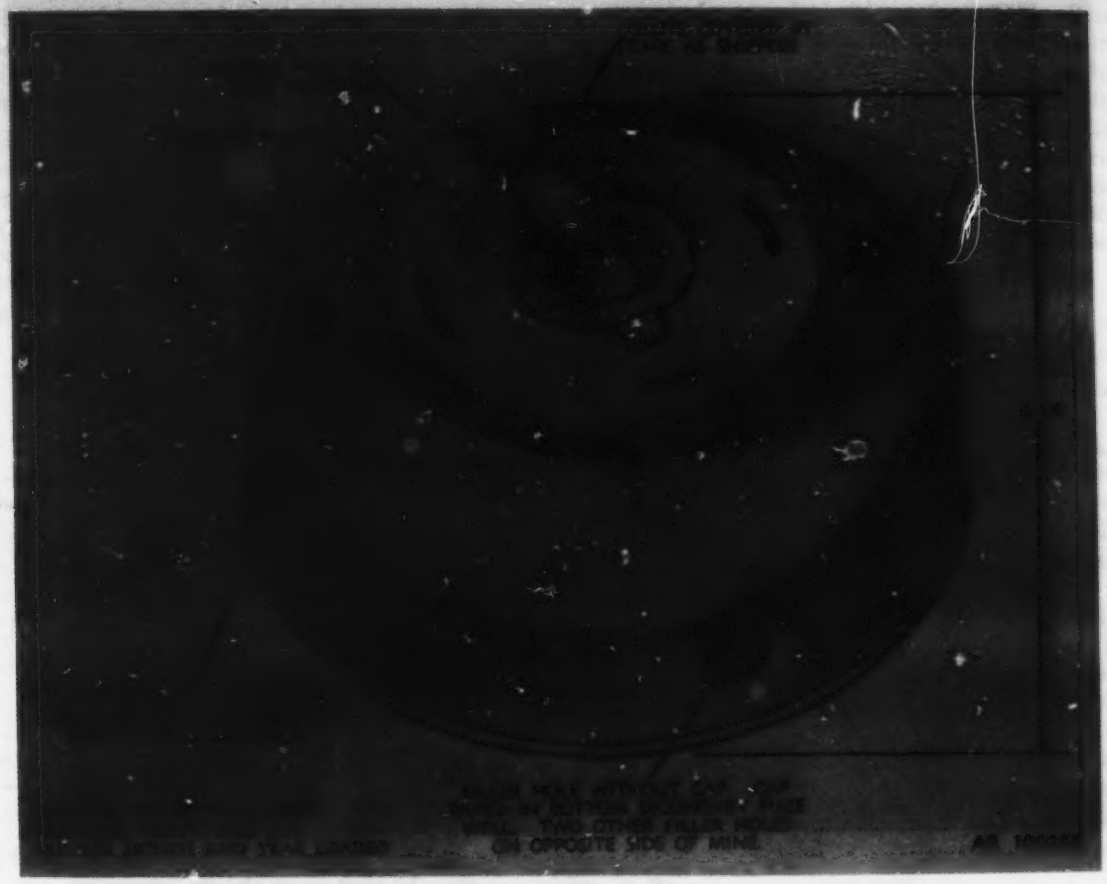


Figure 1-15. Mine, antitank, practice: heavy, M20.

b. Use. Mine is used for training personnel in precautions and methods to be observed in care, handling, laying and arming, boobytrapping, disarming, and removal of service mine M15. Weight of an intermediate or heavy tank passing over it will cause main fuze of mine to function. Depending upon type of firing device used for boobytrapping, mine can be functioned by pull or release of either of two tripwires attached to firing device.

1-17.1. Mine, Antitank, Training: M80

This mine is the duplicate of Mine, AT, HE, NM: M19 and is used for training purposes only. It contains no explosive components and uses the M606 inert fuze.

WARNING

Since the dimensions are identical with the live mine, care must be exercised not to use live components in this inert mine.

1-18. Safety

a. General Precautions. Observe precautions generally applicable to use of ammunition and comply with all regulations and local and unit standard operating procedures. For safety rules, missions responsibilities, and safe distance from personnel per pounds of explosive, refer to *d*(3) below.

b. Poisonous Fumes.

(1) The detonation or burning of all explosives produces poisonous fumes. The chemicals used in explosives are poisonous. Personnel should be cautioned against inhaling fumes or ingesting explosives. When explosives are used in closed areas or underground, adequate time must be allowed for the fumes to dissipate before investigation. Explosives should be carefully controlled to prevent diversion to other than the intended purpose; i.e., burning as a source of heat for cooking.

Figure 1-16. Mine, antitank, training: M80.

(2) Since explosives contain their own oxidizer, burning explosives cannot be extinguished by smothering. Whenever explosives burn, there is a hazard of possible detonation. Personnel should not attempt to extinguish burning explosives without professional advice and assistance and should keep their distance because of the toxic fumes.

c. Misfires. A misfire is a complete failure to function. Working on or near a misfire is the most hazardous of all operations. Investigation and correction should be undertaken only by the person who placed the charge or EOD personnel. A misfire should be rare if the procedures in chapter 2 are followed closely.

d. Safe Distance From Demolitions.

(1) *Blast effect.* Generally, the greater danger to personnel is the missiles thrown by the explosion. Blast effect (the increase in air pressure) is hazard even though special protective features are used at detonation or demolition sites to eliminate or confine missiles and provide for detonation of charges close to personnel. Personnel provided the minimum protection prescribed in (3) below will not generally be endangered by blast effects.

(2) *Missile hazard.* Explosives can propel lethal missiles great distances. How far an explosion-propelled missile will travel in air depends primarily upon relations between weight, shape, density, initial angle of projection, and initial speed. The

missile hazard from steel-cutting charge extends a greater distance under normal conditions than that from cratering, quarrying, or surface charges of bare explosives.

(3) *Safe distances.* The following criteria give the missile hazard distances at which personnel in the open are relatively safe from missiles created by charges placed in or on the ground, regardless of type or condition of the soil (AR 385-62, AR 385-63, AR 385-64). Safe distances calculated for selected charge weights are given in table 1-3.

Table 1-3. Minimum Safe Distance For Personnel In The Open

Pounds of explosive	Safe distance (in feet)	Pounds of explosive	Safe distance (in feet)
1 to 27	900	150	1,590
30	930	175	1,680
35	980	200	1,750
40	1,020	225	1,820
45	1,070	250	1,890
50	1,100	275	1,950
60	1,170	300	2,000
70	1,240	325	2,070
80	1,290	350	2,100
90	1,330	375	2,160
100	1,390	400	2,210
125	1,500	425 and over	2,250

1-19. Care and Handling

a. Explosive materials must be handled with appropriate care at all times. The explosive elements in primers, blasting caps, and fuzes are particularly sensitive to shock and high temperatures.

b. Personnel should be trained to handle all items and components, including practice and training items, as potentially dangerous. The same basic safety rules should be followed when using inert training or lecture aids as those when loaded items are being used. Striking, dropping, or handling in other than the manner prescribed for explosive loaded (live) items should not be permitted. Practice items are painted light blue with white lettering. Practice demolition items with a low-explosive filler have a brown band.

c. In order to keep explosive materials in a serviceable condition and ready for immediate issue and use, the general rules in (1) through (5) below apply.

(1) Store explosive materials in the original containers in a dry, well-ventilated place protected from the direct rays of the sun and other sources of excessive heat. Keep sensitive initiators such as primers, blasting caps, fuzes, and igniters separate from other explosives.

(2) Keep all materials and containers clean, dry, and protected from possible damage.

(3) Disassembly of explosive components, without specific authorization, is strictly prohibited.

(4) Do not open sealed containers or remove protective safety devices until just before use.

(5) All material prepared for firing but not fired must have protective safety devices installed before returning to original packing. Mark packing appropriately.

d. For more detailed information on care, handling, preservation, and safety-distance requirements, refer to TM 9-1300-206.

CHAPTER 2

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE

This chapter contains step-by-step instructions for both normal and long-term emplacement of mines under both dry and wet conditions.

2-1. Mine, Antipersonnel, Nonmetallic (NM): M14, with Integral Fuze

(Refer to figure 2-1)

a. Casualty Effect and Danger Area.

(1) Mine is capable of inflicting a serious casualty, as it explodes on direct contact.

Figure 2-1. Cutaway view of mine, antipersonnel, nonmetallic (NM): M14, with integral fuze.

(2) Mine is small, may readily be concealed, and is difficult to detect because it is made of plastic.

(3) A force of 20-35 pounds on pressure plate will fire the mine.

b. Laying and Arming.

(1) Remove mine from packing box and examine it. If mine is dented, cracked, or otherwise damaged, do not use.

(2) Using wrench M22 (fig. 2-2) packed in box with mines, unscrew white plastic shipping plug from detonator well in bottom of mine. Retain shipping plug for future use if required to disarm mine and move to another location.

Figure 2-2. Fuze wrench M22 (old and new styles).

(3) Visually inspect position of firing pin. If it extends into detonator well it is unsafe to use, and can function detonator when detonator is assembled to mine. DO NOT USE. Replace shipping plug and set mine aside.

(4) Inspect detonator well for foreign material. If foreign material is present, remove carefully by tapping mine, held upside down, against palm of the hand until it is removed. If foreign material cannot be removed, replace shipping plug and set mine aside. Do not use.

(5) Turn mine so that integral fuze with safety clip is face up.

(6) Assure that yellow marking indicating arrow points to Safe.

(7) Grasp mine in one hand and, with the other, pull firmly on carrying cord attached to safety clip (fig. 2-3). Safety clip will come off.

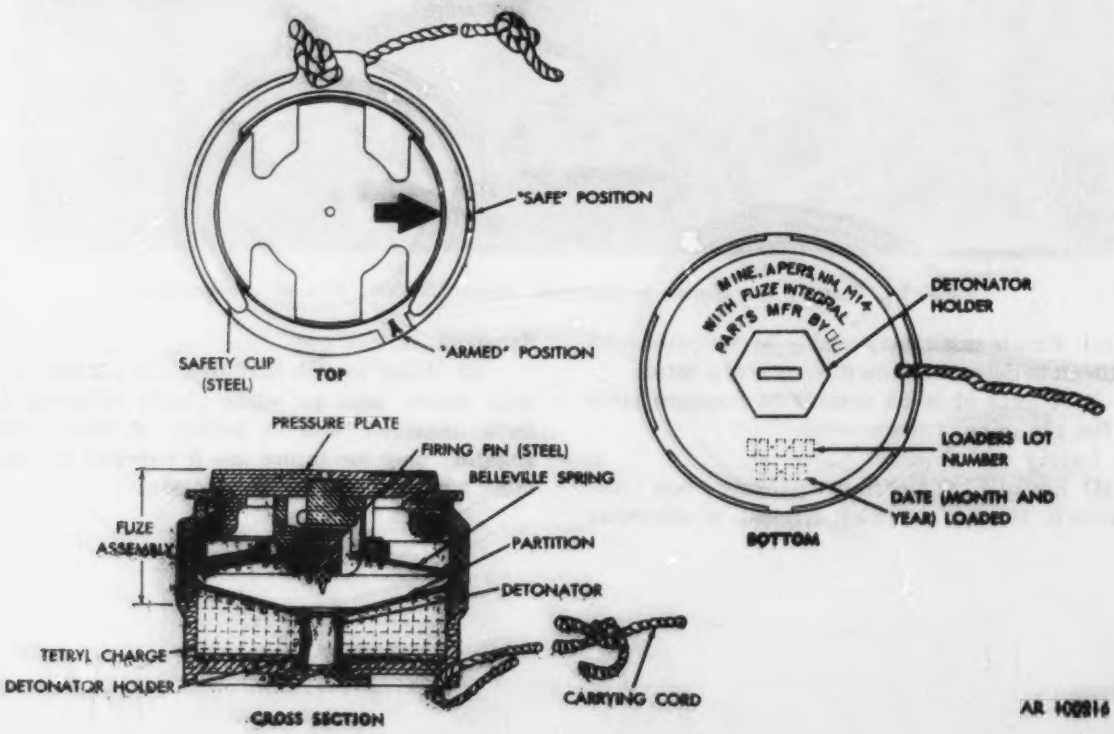


Figure 2-3. Mine M14 components.

(8) Using M22, wrench, turn pressure plate clockwise from S to A (Safe to Armed). If mine pressure plate snaps downward so that top of plate is level with body of mine, and safety clip cannot be inserted, it indicates the mine has functioned. Do not use the mine, discard it, and take new one. If new mine does not function, continue with instructions listed below:

(9) Turn plate counterclockwise so that arrow points to S. Reinsert safety clip.

(10) Remove detonator holder assembly from mine box and screw tightly into the detonator well. Assure rubber gasket is tightly wedged between the head and body so that no water enters mine, or mine may be a dud.

NOTE

For normal emplacement, proceed to (12) below. For long term emplacement, follow procedures in (11), below.

(11) With index or other convenient finger, smear layer of silicone grease DC6 (about 1/32-inch thick) over and around following locations on mine M14: (fig. 2-4).

(*a*) Detonator holder screwed into mine.

(*b*) On body midway between top and bottom of mine 360° where the two halves of the mine are joined together.

(*c*) On top surface of mine 360° between outer wall and fuze pressure plate of mine. DO NOT PUT PRESSURE ON PRESSURE PLATE OF ARMED MINE.

Figure 2-4. Silicone grease DC6 being applied to joint between detonator holder and bottom of Mine, AP, M14.

(12) Dig hole about 4 inches in diameter and just deep enough so that pressure plate extends above ground (about 1½ inches deep). Otherwise, a boot or shoe may bridge the mine.

(13) Check ground surface at bottom of hole and assure ground is sufficiently solid and able to solidly support mine when pressure is applied to pressure plate. If ground is too soft, place block of wood or other nonmetallic object in bottom of hole for mine to rest on (allow for additional depth if block is used).

(14) Arm mine with wrench M22 by turning pressure plate to A (Armed). Place mine in hole.

(15) Hold mine body tightly (no pressure on pressure plate) and remove safety clip.

(16) Retain safety clip for future use if needed to disarm mine.

(17) Carefully camouflage mine and remove any excess soil from immediate vicinity of emplaced mine.

c. Boobytrapping. No provision is made for boobytrapping this mine. There are no secondary fuze wells.

d. Disarming and Removal.

(1) Examine area where mine is emplaced. If it appears tampered with, do not attempt to disarm it. Destroy in place in accordance with FM 20-22.

(2) If reasonably certain mine or area has not been disturbed, clean topsoil from mine carefully; do not put pressure on mine pressure plate.

(3) Grasp body of mine firmly with one hand and insert safety clip with other hand.

(4) With safety clip in place, turn plate with arrow pointing from A to S, thus disarming mine.

(5) Remove mine from hole.

(6) Turn mine over and carefully remove detonator from detonator well. Place detonator in safe place.

(7) Screw plastic shipping plug into detonator well.

(8) Clean off dirt and grease from body of mine.

(9) Replace mine into original packing and repack detonator.

e. Emplacement Life. The following is the calculated emplacement life in various environments (calculated to 70% effectivity):

Equipment	Estimated life (months)
Temperature zone—clay soil	210
Temperate zone—sandy soil	137
Tropic zone—with heavy rainfall	7

2-2. Mine, Antipersonnel: M16 Series (M16, M16A1, M16A2, M16A1 Inert) with Fuze Mine Combination M605
(Refer to fig. 1-2, 2-5, 2-6, and 2-7).

a. Casualty Effect and Danger Area.

(1) Casualty radius is approximately 30 meters.

(2) Danger area is 200 meters.

(3) When laying these mines in bare or sparsely covered ground, use of tripwires is undesirable, as a soldier walking erect may see tripwires, but is not likely to detect pressure prongs unless alerted to presence of mines.

b. Laying and Arming (procedure applicable for all M16 series mines).

WARNING

Mine, antipersonnel, M16A1 Inert is a completely inert mine without any explosive components. It is used for training purposes only. Since the dimensions are identical with the live mine, care must be exercised not to use any live components with it.

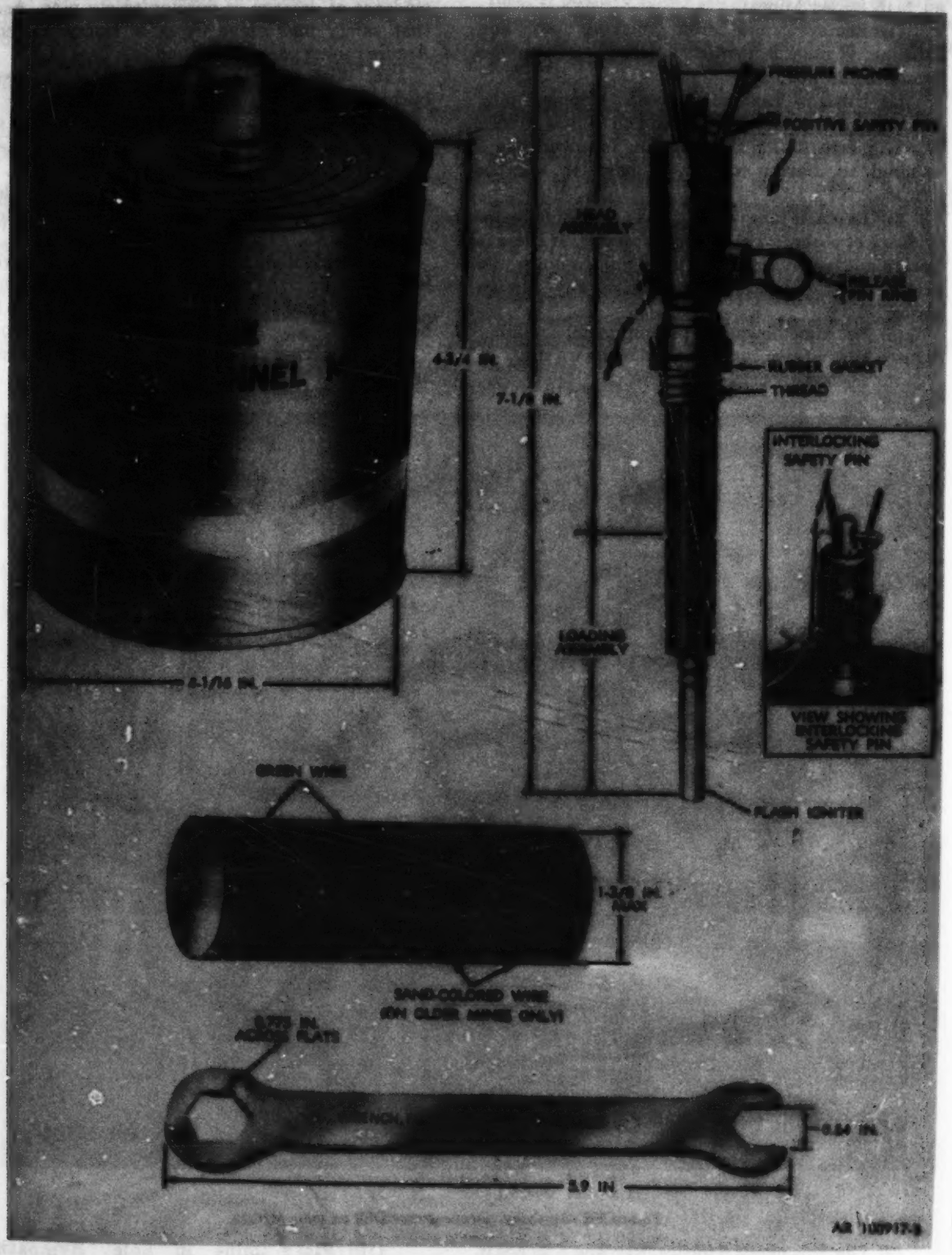


Figure 2-5. Mine, antipersonnel: M16A1, with fuze, mine combination: M605, with tripwire and fuzing wrench M25.

b. Laying and Arming (procedure applicable for all M16 Series Mines).

(1) Remove mine from packing box and examine. If mine is dented, cracked, or otherwise damaged, do not use.

(2) Unscrew hexagonal plastic shipping plug from fuze well of mine with closed end of fuze wrench M25 (fig. 2-5). Retain shipping plug for future use if required to disarm mine and move to another location.

(3) Examine fuze well and flash tube of mine for evidence of obstruction or foreign matter. If there is foreign matter present, turn mine upside down and gently tap the bottom to dislodge any foreign matter.

(4) Set mine down and pick up metal container of fuzes M605. Open container and remove a fuze.

(5) Carefully examine fuze assembly for evidence of damage or missing safety pins. Assure that safety pins move freely in safety pin holes. Assure rubber gasket is around fuze base.

(6) With open end of wrench M25, assure bushing adapter on fuze well is tight.

(7) Screw fuze assembly into fuze well and, with wrench, assure fuze is tight and rubber gasket is between fuze body and bushing adapter on mine.

(8) For long term emplacement, smear a layer of silicone grease DC6 on following locations (fig. 2-6):

(*a*) Bushing adapter and body of fuze where it enters mine.

(*b*) Base of fuze head where it swivels on fuze body.

(*c*) Upper portion of fuze head where prongs are located.

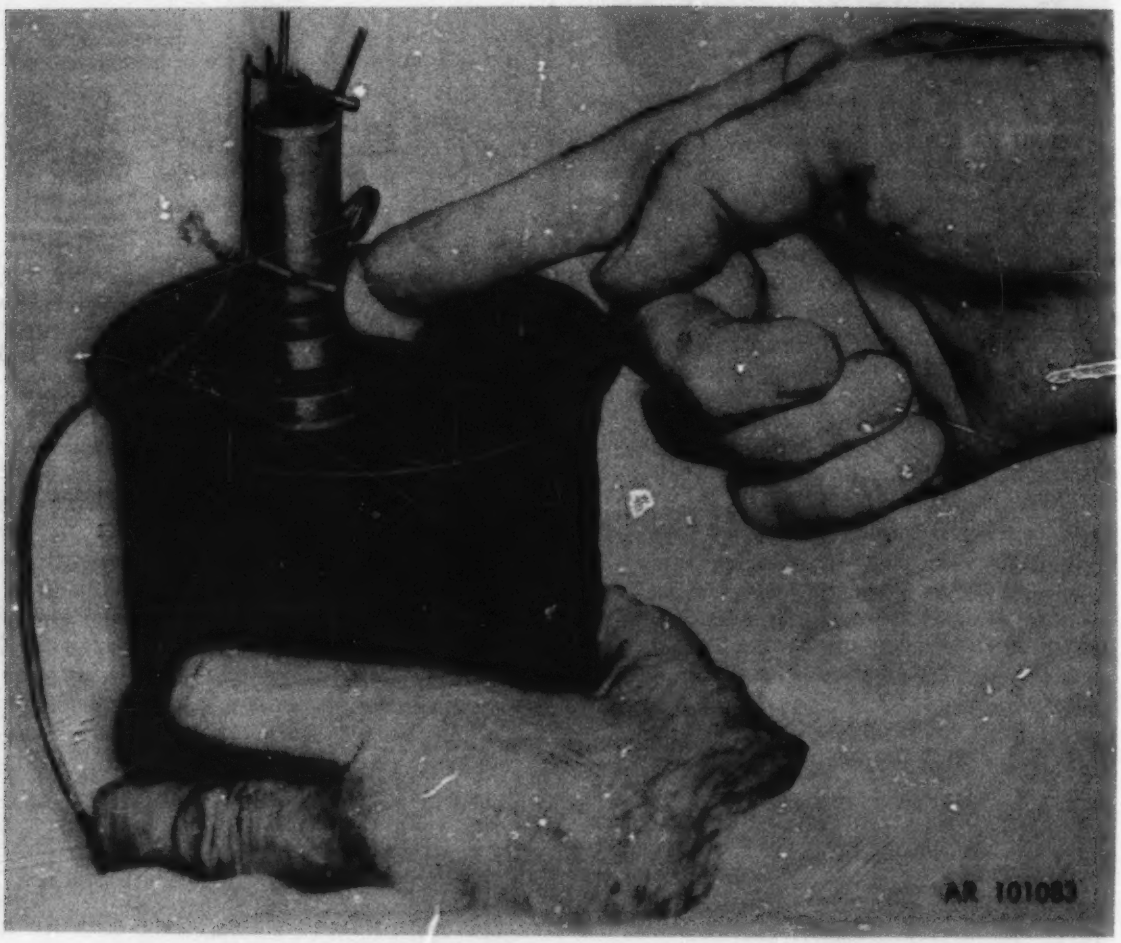


Figure 2-6. Applying silicone grease DC6 on mine M16A2.

(9) Dig hole about 6 inches deep and 5 inches in diameter.

(10) Place mine in hole. Sympathetic detonation will occur when mines are laid 1.5 to 2

meters apart. For pressure operation, continue with (11) below. For tripwire operation proceed to (12) below.

(11) Bury mine with fuze pressure prongs extending slightly above ground level.

(*a*) Cover sides of mine with dirt, pressing it firmly around sides of mine, leaving head of fuze exposed.

(*b*) Remove locking safety pin, then remove interlocking safety pin from positive safety pin (fig. 2-5). Retain safety pin for future use if required to disarm mine and move to another location.

(*c*) Arrange pull cord on positive safety pin so that it will withdraw easily.

(*d*) Camouflage installation in accordance with instructions in FM20-32.

(*e*) Remove positive safety pin, thus arming fuze. If positive safety pin is hard to remove, do not force it. Obtain new fuze. Retain safety pin for future use if required to disarm mine and move to another location.

(*f*) Pressure of 8-45 pounds on pressure prongs will function mine.

(12) For tripwire installation (fig. 2-7) perform the following operation:

(*a*) Cover mine with dirt, pressing it firmly around sides of mine, leaving release pin ring in head of fuze and pressure prongs exposed.

(*b*) Locate two anchor stakes approximately 10 meters from mine and drive stakes into ground so that tripwires when attached will form a wide "V". A third stake may be used, if desired, for a third tripwire so that the mine can be controlled in all directions.

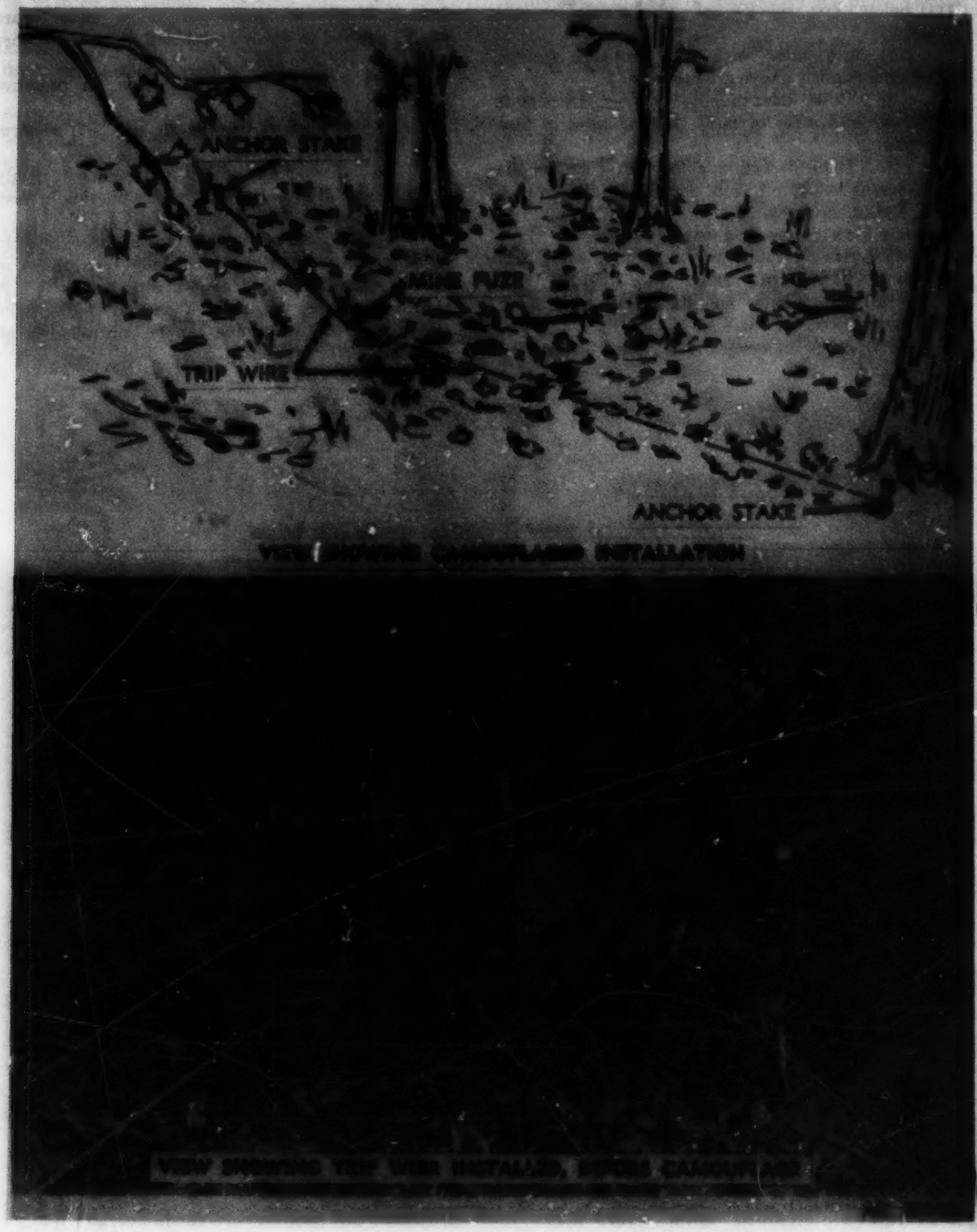


Figure 2-7. Installation of tripwire for mine M16A2.

(*c*) Attach separate wire securely to each stake, then fasten free end to release pin ring on fuze. Leave slight slack in the wires so that no pull will be exerted on release pin ring when the safety pins are removed, as this may cause functioning of the fuze.

(*d*) Remove locking safety pin, then remove interlocking pin from positive safety pin. Retain safety pin for future use if required to disarm mine and move to another location.

(*e*) Arrange pull cords on positive safety for easy withdrawal.

(*f*) Camouflage installation in accordance with instructions in FM 20-32, being careful not to cover pullcord on positive safety pin.

(*g*) Remove positive safety pin, thus arming fuze. If positive safety pin is hard to remove, obtain new fuze. Retain safety pin for future use if required to disarm mine and move to another location.

(*h*) Pull of 3-15 pounds on tripwire attached to release pin ring will release firing pin and function mine.

c. Boobytrapping. No secondary fuze wells for boobytrapping are provided in M16 series mines. In any case, boobytrapping will be done only by specially trained personnel. Refer to FM 5-31.

d. Disarming and Removal.

WARNING

Do not attempt to neutralize damaged mine. Either destroy it in place with prepared charge, or attach 50-meter length of wire or rope to head of fuze and, from secure protected position, pull mine from hole. Destroy the damaged mine by detonating remotely in a safe area.

(1) Check mine and area for boobytraps. If clear, proceed.

(2) Carefully uncover top of mine.

(3) Examine mine for evidence of malfunctioning, damage, or tampering.

(4) If mine does not appear to be damaged or tampered with, carefully insert original safety pin, if available, or length of steel wire or nail of proper diameter through positive safety pin hole.

(5) Insert safety pin, length of steel wire, or nail through locking safety pin hole (fig. 2-5) opposite release pin ring.

(6) After safeties have been inserted, cut all slack wires attached to release pin ring.

(7) Carefully dig around sides and bottom of mine, always being alert for boobytraps.

(8) Lift mine from ground.

(9) Unscrew and remove fuze assembly.

(10) Replace plastic shipping plug in fuze well.

(11) Restore mine and fuze to original condition, if possible.

(12) Replace mine and fuze in packing box.

e. Emplacement Life. Emplacement life of M16 series mines (calculated to 70% effectivity) in various environments follows:

Environment	Emplacement life (months)
Temperate zone—clay soil	96
Temperate zone—sandy soil	96
Tropic zone—with heavy rainfall	139

2-3. Mine, Antipersonnel: M18A1 with Accessories

Refer to fig. 2-8.

a. Casualty Effect and Danger Area.

(1) *Fragmentation.* Mine M18A1 delivers 700 steel balls in a fan-shaped pattern approximately 2 meters high and 60-degrees wide at a range of 50 meters (fig. 2-9). These balls are effective up to a range of 100 meters and are dangerous up to 250 meters in front of the mine.

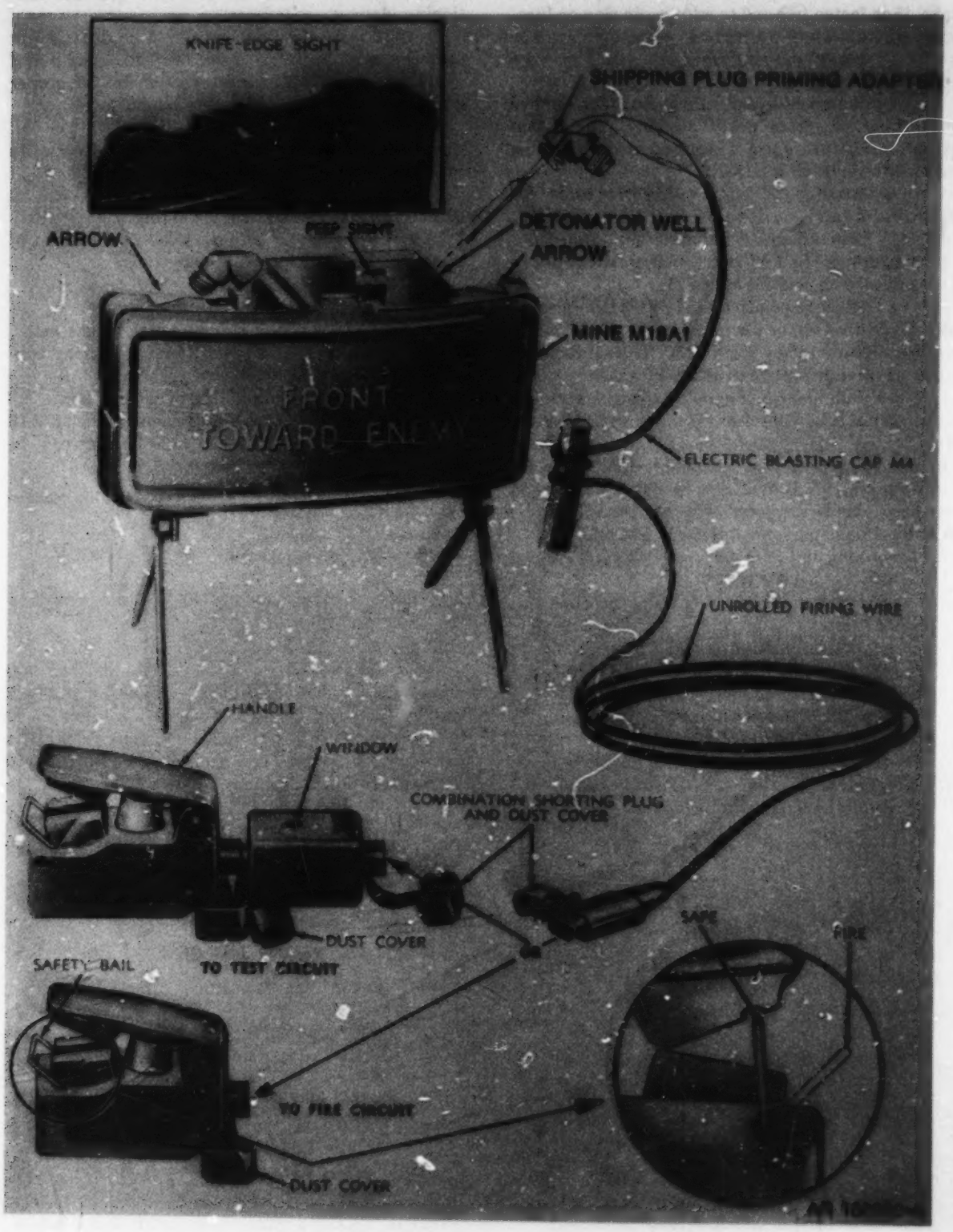


Figure 2-8. Mine, antipersonnel: M18A1, w/accessories.

(2) *Backblast.* Within an area of 16 meters (fig. 2-9) to the rear and sides of the mine, backblast can cause injury by concussion and secondary missiles. Up to 100 meters to rear and sides of mine, all friendly personnel must be under cover for protection from secondary missiles.

(*a*) *Radius of 0 to 16 meters from mine.* Friendly troops are prohibited in this area.

(*b*) *Radius of 16 to 100 meters from mine.* Minimum safe operating distance from mine is 16 meters. At this distance, the operator should be in a foxhole or dugout or should lie prone, preferably in a depression. All friendly troops, including operator, within 100 meters of mine should take cover behind a boulder, tree, or similar shelter to prevent being injured by flying secondary missiles, sticks, stones, pebbles, etc.

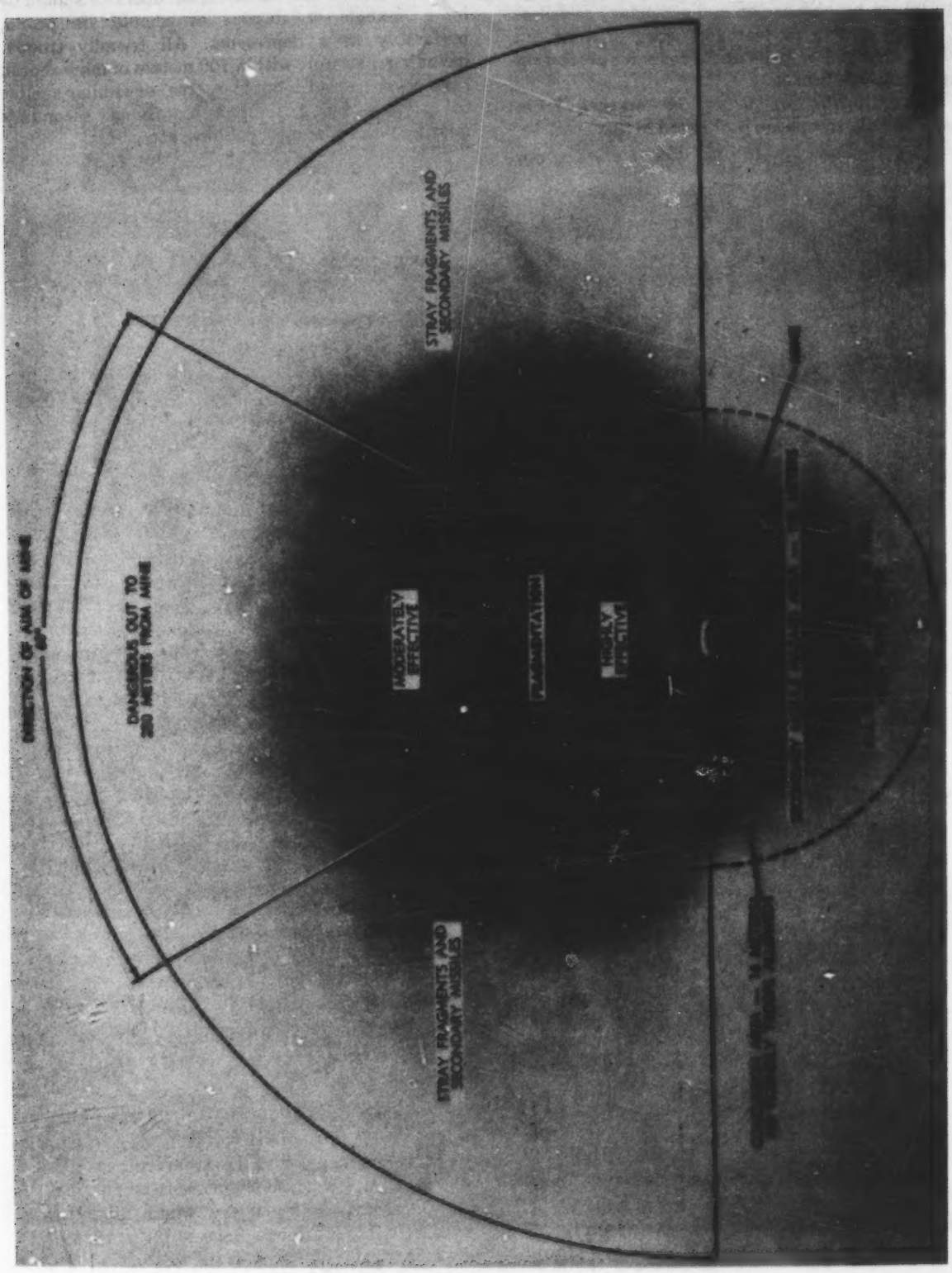


Figure 2-9. Casualty and danger areas of antipersonnel mine M18A1.

b. Laying.

NOTE

To prevent tipping in windy areas or when the legs cannot be pressed into the ground, carefully spread legs to the maximum possible (approximately 180 degrees), so that the legs will be fore and aft.

(1) Remove mine and accessories from bandoleer. Read instruction sheet attached to flap of bandoleer.

WARNING

Position mine so that friendly troops and side of mine (fig. 2-9) will not be endangered. Firing position should be at least 16 meters to rear or sides of mine.

(2) Turn legs downward and spread about 45-degrees. Twist legs so that one protrudes ahead of mine; the other, behind mine. Position mine with surface marked FRONT TOWARD ENEMY and arrows on top of case pointing in direction of enemy or desired area of fire.

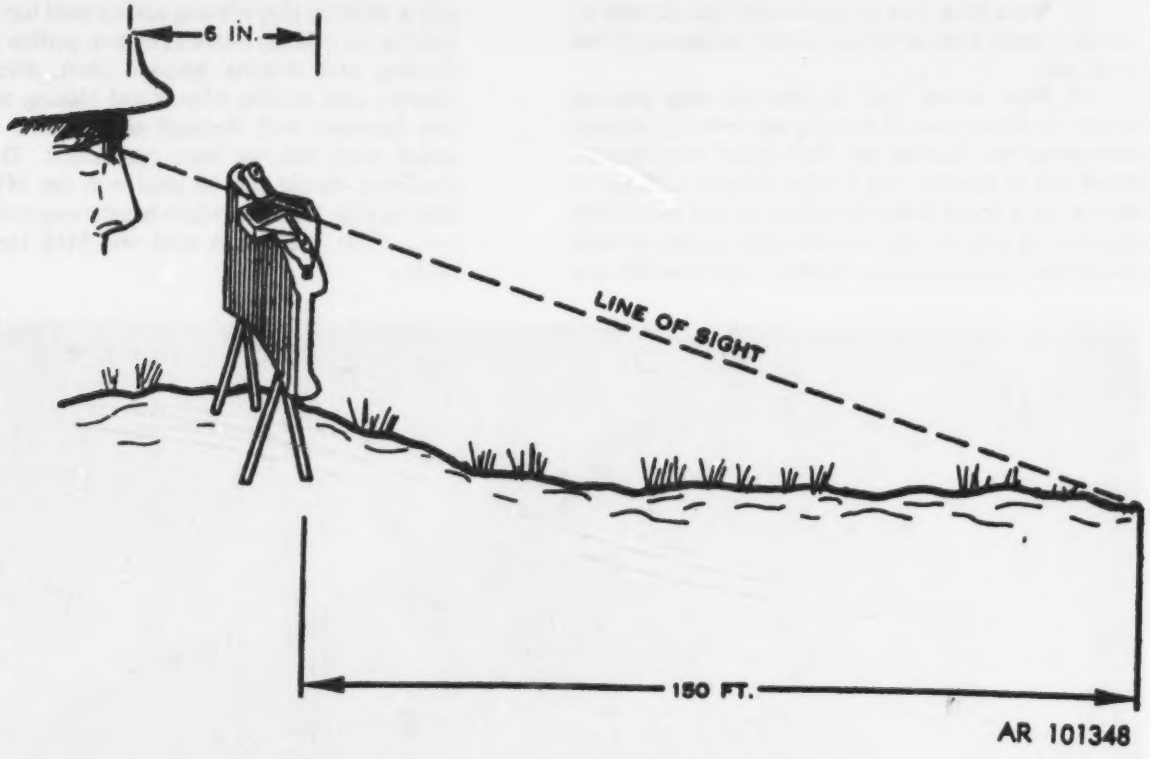


Figure 2-10. Aiming antipersonnel mine M18A1 (equipped with knife-edge sight).

c. Aiming.

(1) *For mines with slit-type peepsight:*

(*a*) Select aiming object (tree, bush, etc.) or use aiming stake that is approximately 150 feet from mine and projects approximately 8 feet above ground.

(*b*) Position eye approximately 6 inches away from mine. Aim mine by sighting through slit-type peepsight.

NOTE

Groove of sight should be in line with aiming point. Aiming object should be in center of desired coverage area. Bottom edge of peepsight should be parallel to ground to be covered with fragment spray.

(2) *Mines with knife-edge sight.*

(*a*) Select a point approximately 50 meters in front of the mine at ground level.

(*b*) Position eye approximately 6 inches to the rear of the sight. Aim mine by alining two edges of sight with aiming point.

d. Arming, Testing, and Electrical Firing.

WARNING

Mine will be prepared for non-electric detonation if there is possibility of spontaneous initiation during electric storms which could endanger friendly troops. Refer to FM 5-25, and keep troops away from blast.

(1) Unscrew shipping plug priming adapter and retain for future use.

(2) Remove tape and unroll paper form or plastic spool from electric blasting cap assembly (fig. 2-11). Retain form and tape (or spool) for possible future use. Hold blasting cap while unwinding approximately 3 meters of the firing wire.

CAUTION

Assure that combination shorting plug and dust cover is assembled to connector of blasting cap assembly before placing blasting cap in detonator well.

(3) Wind firing wire around a stake located approximately 1 meter from same side of mine as detonator well to be used.

(4) Slide slotted end of shipping plug priming adapter on firing wires of blasting cap between crimped connections and blasting cap. Pull excess wire through slotted end of shipping plug priming adapter until top of blasting cap is firmly seated in bottom portion of shipping plug priming adapter. Then, screw shipping plug priming adapter and blasting cap into detonator well. Recheck aim of mine to assure mine has not been disarranged.

NOTE

Above method of arming a mine can be done with mines manufactured prior to 1972. Mines manufactured after 1972 have rubber insulated spool wire extending into the blasting cap of the M4 assembly and no connector. These mines require a different arming procedure as follows: Slide rubber covered wire, approximately 6 inches above the cap, into the slotted end of the shipping plug priming adapter with slight pressure, then pull up on excess wire through slotted end of shipping plug priming adapter until top of blasting cap is firmly seated in bottom portion of shipping plug priming adapter. Then, screw shipping plug priming adapter and blasting cap into detonator well. Recheck aim of mine to assure mine has not been disarranged. This procedure should also be used with the M10 Blasting Cap Assembly which has the connector on it. (This assembly is used with M68 Inert Mine.)

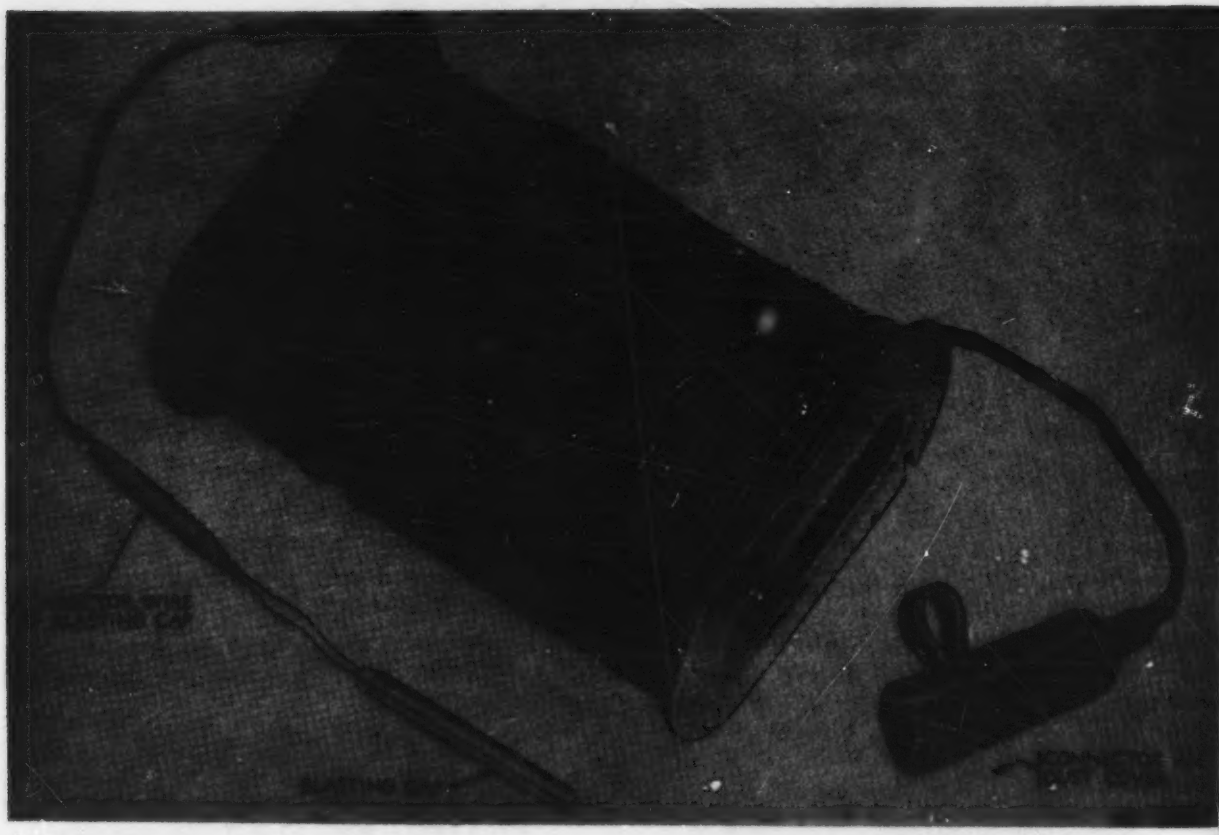


Figure 2-11. Electric blasting cap assembly M4, with blasting cap M6.

WARNING

Assure that face of mine marked FRONT TOWARD ENEMY and arrow on top of mine point in direction of enemy.

(5) Unwind remaining firing wire to firing position. If possible, bury firing wire to protect it from artillery fire and to prevent easy detection.

NOTE

Retain paper roll form or plastic spool for future use during disarming.

WARNING

Mine firing position should be located in a cleared foxhole, or shielded or protected position, at least 16 meters behind or to side of emplaced mine.

(6) Test firing device M57 and blasting cap continuity as indicated in (*a*) through (*h*) below:

CAUTION

Before and after completion of firing device and blasting cap continuity tests, assure that firing device bail is in "safe" position.

(*a*) Remove dust cover from connector of firing device and from female connector of test set.

(*b*) Plug test set into firing device (fig. 2-8). Leave combination shorting plug and dust cover assembled on other end of test set.

(*c*) Position firing device bail to "fire" position, actuate handle of firing device with a firm, quick squeeze, and observe flashing of the lamp through test set window.

NOTE

Window of test set should be held near eye when checking firing device and blasting cap assembly. This minimizes risk of enemy observation in dark and improves ability of operator to see lamp flashing even in bright sunlight.

(*d*) Flashing of lamp indicates that firing device is functioning properly. If lamp does not flash, firing device or test set should be discarded and replaced with another firing device or test set. After completion of firing service test, place firing device bail in "safe" position.

NOTE

If test set indicates that more than one firing device is faulty, retest with another test set prior to discarding the firing device, as test set may be defective.

WARNING

Before connecting blasting cap to test set and firing device (fig. 2-8), safety bail must be in "safe" position, and all personnel who are within 250 meters of the front and sides of the mine and 100 meters of the rear of the mine must be under cover.

(*e*) Remove shorting plug and dust cover from connector of blasting cap and from end of test set. Plug connector of blasting cap into test set. Position firing device bail to "fire" position. Actuate handle of firing device with a firm, quick squeeze, then release.

(*f*) Flashing of test set lamp indicates that blasting cap continuity is satisfactory. If lamp does not flash, determine if there is evidence of a break in firing wire within 6 inches of blasting cap.

(*g*) If there is no evidence of a break in firing wire within 6 inches of blasting cap, replace blasting cap and test again for serviceability as indicated in (*e*) above.

(*h*) If there is evidence of a break in firing wire within 6 inches of blasting cap, replace blasting cap as indicated in *1* through *7* below:

WARNING

Before replacing blasting cap, disconnect firing wire from test set and reinstall shorting plug in test set and at end of firing wire.

1. Using wire cutters, cut both strands of rubber-coated wire, as close as possible to blasting cap, at a point between break in wire and shorting plug end. Dispose of blasting cap in accordance with local explosive ordnance disposal procedures.

2. Using stripping portion of wire cutters, cut and pull apart (separate) both strands of wire for a distance of approximately 4 inches and remove ½ inch of insulation material from ends.

3. Unroll wire of blasting cap M6 from cardboard shipping spool. Place blasting cap behind barricade or protective device and remove short-circuiting tab from the wire.

4. Using lead wire from blasting cap, bend approximately ½ inch of bare wire at the end at right angle. Repeat procedure using lead wire, as in *2* above. Place bent portions of both wires together with ends pointing in same direction. Twist wires together, making four or five turns. Bend entire twisted connection toward blasting cap so that it touches wire of blasting cap. Place a layer of electrical insulating tape over connection, overlapping insulation on each side of connection by approximately 1 inch.

5. Connect and tape remaining lead wires in similar manner.

6. Cover both taped connections with layer of electrical insulation tape.

7. Again, test blasting cap continuity as indicated in (*e*) above.

WARNING

Before connecting blasting cap to firing device (fig. 2-8), safety bail must be in "safe" position and all personnel who are within 250 meters of the front and sides of the mine and 100 meters of the rear of the mine must be under cover.

(7) Remove test and connect firing wire directly to firing device.

(8) To fire mine, position firing device bail in "fire" position.

NOTE

When enemy troops approach within 20 to 30 meters of the front of the mine, fire the mine.

(9) Fire by actuating firing device handle with a firm, quick squeeze, then release.

e. Arming and Nonelectric Firing. Instructions for laying, aiming, and arming using two nonelectric blasting caps M7, a piece of detonating cord approximately 25 feet long, a pull wire, and a pull-type or pull-friction type firing device such as M1 or M3 are outlined below.

NOTE

To arm mine by methods below, a thorough knowledge of use of explosives and demolition materials and use and installation of land mines and boobytraps is required. Refer to FM 5-25, FM 5-31, and TM 9-1375-213-12.

(1) *For pull-wire initiation:*

(*a*) Laying and aiming mine are performed in same manner as that used for electric firing. Refer to *b* and *c* above for laying and aiming.

(*b*) Crimp a blasting cap M7 to a pull-type device, using cap crimping pliers M2 (with fuze cutter) for this operation.

(*c*) Fasten one end of detonating cord to blasting cap that is attached to firing device ((*b*) above) by means of tape (A, fig. 2-12).

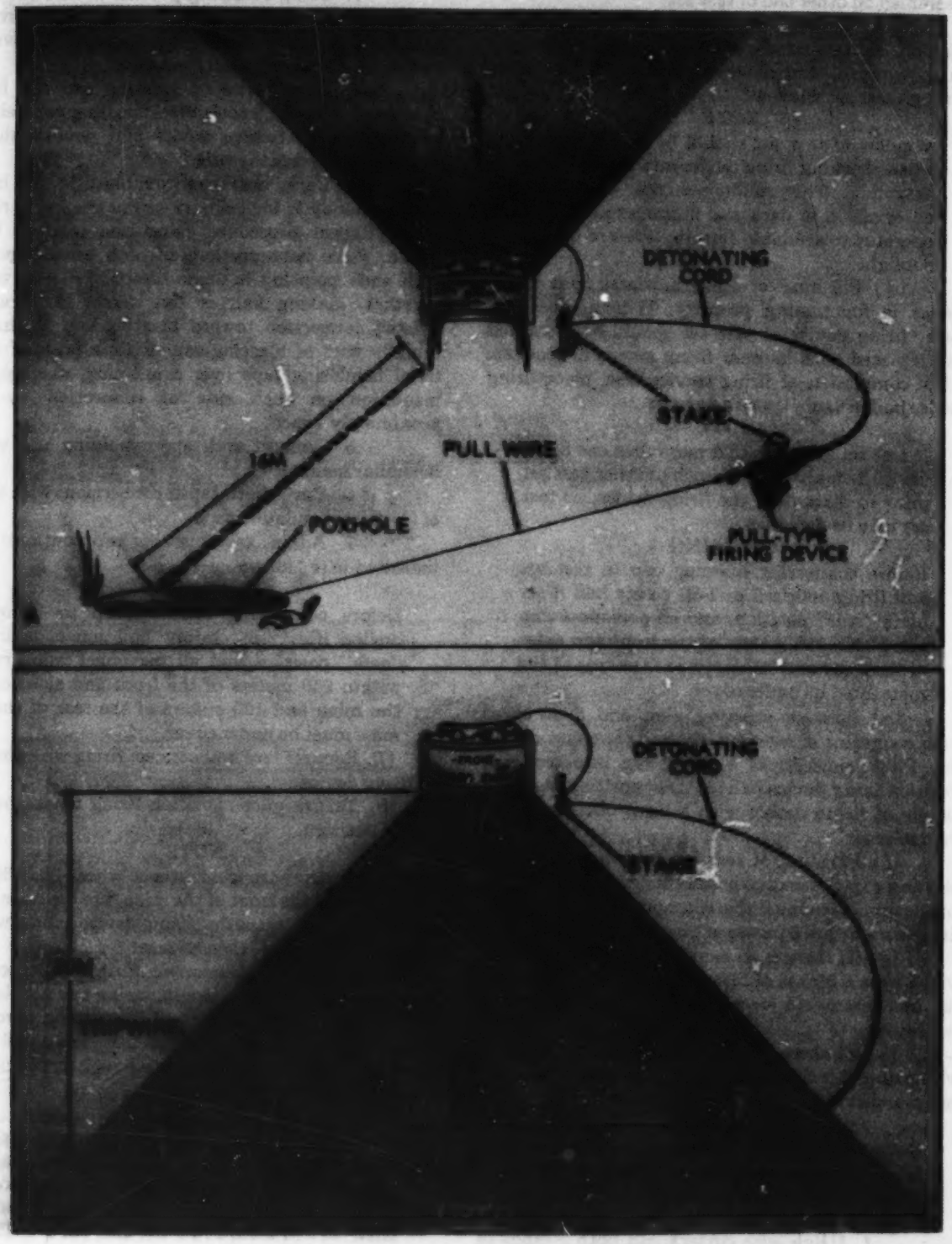


Figure 2-12. Mine M18A1 set up for non-electric detonation.

(*d*) Fasten firing device securely to a firmly emplaced stake (A, fig. 2-12) by means of tape, wire, twine, or anchor cord.

(*e*) Slip slotted end of the shipping plug priming adapter over other end of the detonating cord.

(*f*) Insert detonating cord end fully into second blasting cap. Crimp cap to detonating cord, using cap crimping pliers M2 for this operation.

(*g*) Seat cap (with detonating cord) in shipping plug priming adapter and carefully insert cap into well.

(*h*) Secure the cap in well by carefully screwing shipping plug priming adapter into detonator well.

(*i*) Attach pull wire securely to pull ring of firing device. Pull wire should be of sufficient length to allow actuation of firing device from a protected position at least 16 meters rearward (minimum safe distance protected position) form emplaced mine (A, fig. 2-12).

WARNING

Care must be taken during emplacement to secure firing device so that mine will not be dislodged by a pull of detonating cord or tripwire. If mine becomes dislodged, thereby affecting aiming, it will be aimed in a direction other than intended.

(2) *For tripwire initiation:*

(*a*) Laying and aiming of mine are performed in same manner as that used for electric firing. Refer to *b* and *c* above for laying and aiming.

(*b*) Preliminary steps used to arm mine are same procedures used in (1) (*a*) through (*h*) above.

(*c*) Tripwire, stretched across a trail or other avenue of approach, and firing device must be securely attached to two firmly emplaced stakes at a distance of approximately 20 meters forward of the mine (B, fig. 2-12).

(3) *For nonelectric method using dual firing or dual priming systems:*

(*a*) *Dual firing.*

1. Obtain two 10-meter (33-feet) lengths of detonating cord, for non-electric blasting caps M7, and two pull-type firing devices.

2. Remove both shipping plug priming adapters from mine. Push one end of each piece of detonating cord through holes in the adapters.

NOTE

Push cord through holes far enough to allow blasting caps to be crimped to the cords ends.

3. Crimp end of each piece of detonating cord to a blasting cap M7, using cap crimper M2. Pull excess of detonating cord through holes in adapters so that blasting caps seat against the bottom of the adapters.

4. Screw shipping plug priming adapters into detonator wells. Unwind detonating cord while moving back to safe firing distance.

5. Emplace mine and detonating cord as instructed in *e* (1) (*a*) to (*h*) above, and as shown in figure 2-12.

6. Attach a pull-type firing device (refer to FM 5-25) to free end of each piece of detonating cord, and attach a pull wire or tripwire ((h) (1) or (2) above).

(*b*) *Dual priming.*

1. Follow the instructions in (*a*) *1* through *5* above.

2. Make a ring main in accordance with instructions contained in FM 5-25.

3. When emplaced one behind the other, the foremost mine (nearest enemy) must be fired first.

f. Simultaneous Firing of More Than One Mine.

NOTE

Mines may be set up for dual firing and/or dual priming, using standard demolition procedures in FM 5-25.

A system for firing simultaneously various numbers of mines M18A1 can be set up using materials described below and standard demolition procedures in FM 5-25.

(1) *Electrical firing.*

(*a*) *Materials required.*

1. Cap, blasting: special, electric, M6.

2. Blasting machine: M32, 10-cap capacity (or blasting machine: 50-cap capacity).

3. Wire, No. 18 AWG, two-conductor, plastic-covered or rubber-covered type.

4. Wire, No. 20 AG, single-conductor.

5. Reel unit RL39A.

(*b*) *Procedure.* When using 10-cap (or 50-cap) capacity blasting machine M32, connect up to 10 (or 50) blasting caps in series, using a maximum of 500 feet of two-conductor, insulated No. 18 copper firing cable. Blasting caps M6 will be connected to mines M18A1 using shipping plug priming adapter. Standard demolition procedures in FM 5-25 will be used in making all electrical connections.

(2) *Nonelectric firing.*

(*a*) *Materials required.*

1. Cap, blasting: special, nonelectric, M7 or J1.

2. Cord, detonating: fuze, primacord.

3. Fuze lighter, M60.

4. Blasting time fuze (M700).

(*b*) *Procedure.* Two or more mines M18A1 can be fired simultaneously using above materials. Blasting caps M7 will be connected to mines M18A1 using shipping plug priming adapter. Standard demolition procedures in FM 5-25 will be used in making all nonelectric connections. Mines emplaced

side-to-side in a line may be fired in any order or simultaneously. Mine and the danger area around the mine must be visible from firing position in order that any friendly personnel in vicinity of mine may be seen.

WARNING

A dislodged or overturned mine is a potential hazard to friendly personnel and should not be fired.

g. Disarming and Destruction.

CAUTION

Render firing device safe by returning safety bail (fig. 2-8) to the SAFE position prior to performing the steps below. Duds or mines which appear to have been run over by a vehicle or otherwise damaged after emplacement should be considered unsafe. Destroy them as outlined in (2) below.

(1) *Disarming.*

(*a*) *Mine with electrical components.*

1. Disconnect firing wire from firing device. Replace combination shorting plug and dust cover on blasting cap assembly connector, and dust cover on firing device connector.

2. Unscrew and remove shipping plug priming adapter (fig. 2-8) containing blasting cap from mine. Remove blasting cap and firing wire from shipping plug priming adapter.

3. Reverse shipping plug priming adapter and screw plug end of shipping plug priming adapter into mine.

4. Remove firing wire from stake beneath mine or around mine leg. Reroll blasting cap and firing wire on plastic spool and secure this assembly with piece of insulation tape.

5. Remove mine from its emplacement and repack mine and its accessories in their respective pockets in bandoleer.

NOTE

Assure that all accessories are removed from mine before repacking.

(*b*) *Mine with nonelectric components.*

CAUTION

Assure that firing device has not been fired or mine run over. If blasting cap has fired or mine appears to be a dud, destroy mine. Render firing device safe by replacing all safety pins prior to performing steps below. Nonelectric blasting caps and detonating cord crimped together can be separated only by cutting blasting cap free of detonating cord, using a nonsparking knife. If facilities are not available for cutting blasting cap free of detonating cord, and these components are not to be reused immediately, the crimped explosive components should be destroyed in accordance with instructions contained in TM 9-1300-206 and TM 9-1375-213-12.

1. Disconnect pullwire or tripwire from firing device.

2. Unscrew and remove shipping plug priming adapters containing blasting caps from mine. Using a nonsparking knife, cut blasting cap free of detonating cord.

3. Blasting cap should be destroyed. Pull detonating cord end free of shipping plug priming adapters and discard.

4. Reverse shipping plug priming adapter and screw it in detonator well, plug end down.

5. Remove mine from its emplacement position and repack. Store accessory items in original or appropriate containers.

(2) *Destruction.* Any mine considered a dud or otherwise in an unsafe condition should not be handled or jarred, but should be destroyed as instructed in TM 9-1300-206.

h. Preparation for Long Term Emplacement.

(1) Preparation of the mine M18A1 for long term emplacement shall follow the same procedure outlined in this manual except that a heavy coating of silicone grease shall be applied to the blasting cap just before it is inserted into the detonator well.

(2) Emplacement life of mine M18A1, calculated to 70% effectivity, is 240 months for all environments.

2-4. Mine, Antipersonnel: M26, w/Integral Fuze

DELETED

Figure 2-13. Deleted.

Figure 2-14. Deleted.

Figure 2-15. Deleted.

Figure 2-16. Deleted.

2-5. Mine, Antipersonnel, Practice: M8, with Fuze, Mine Combination, Practice: M10 or M10A1; Mine Antipersonnel, Practice: M8A1, and Fuze, Mine Combination, Practice: M10A2

Refer to figs. 1-6 and 2-17

a. Laying and Arming.

WARNING

Mine M8 contains a cap, projectile, and spotting charge. When the mine functions, the cap, projectile, and spotting charge are propelled upward. Mine M8A1 has a plug which is propelled upward. Personnel should be away from mines, and under cover to avoid being struck by falling parts.

NOTE

Following procedures apply both to M8 and M8A1 mines, as applicable.

(1) Remove mine, firing mechanism, igniter assembly, spotting charge, and cardboard projectile from their packings (fig. 2-18).

(2) Twist safety pins gently with fingers to check locking safety pin and positive safety pin for freedom from binding. If safety pins are not free enough to be removed easily, consider firing mechanism to be damaged. Replace with new unit.

(3) Assemble firing mechanism to igniter assembly. Inspect fuze well of mine: remove foreign material, if present.

(4) Grasp knurled edge of base coupling, and screw fuze into fuze well of mine.

(5) Fit spotting charge into cardboard projectile (canister). (Mine M8A1: Place smoke pellets in mine body.)

(6) Insert cardboard projectile (with spotting charge) into projectile tube. Snap mine cap (cover) over projectile. (Mine M8A1: Place plug in mine body.)

(7) Lay mine in hole (about 10 inches deep and 5 inches in diameter) on firm foundation, with tips of fuze prongs extending just above ground level.

(8) Pack dirt around mine cap to assure mine is firmly emplaced.

(9) Attach one or more tripwires to firmly-driven anchor stakes, then to release-pin ring. Leave enough slack to allow top of fuze to rotate and receive direct pull on release pin ring from any one of tripwires.

(10) Remove locking safety pin by pulling on cord to which it is attached.

(11) Camouflage installation in accordance with instructions in FM 20-32. Do not disturb tripwires.

(12) Remove positive safety pin by pulling on cord to which it is attached, thus arming fuze.

(13) Save safety pin for subsequent disarming of fuze.

b. Disarming and Removal (Neutralizing) (Mine M8).

(1) Carefully inspect installation for boobytrapping devices, then remove camouflage material.

(2) Insert positive safety pin first, then insert locking pin. Disconnect tripwires. Remove mine from hole.

(3) Remove fuze. Unscrew firing mechanism from igniter assembly.

(4) Remove mine cap and spotting charge from cardboard projectile.

(5) Restore mine, firing mechanism, igniter assembly, spotting charge, cardboard projectile, and mine cap to their original condition and packing (fig. 1-6).

NOTE

The above procedure is applicable to the mine M8A1 with the exception of steps (4) and (5). Prior to repacking mine M8A1 (as step (4)) remove smoke pellets, place in safe location, and repackage mine in original packing (fig. 2-17).

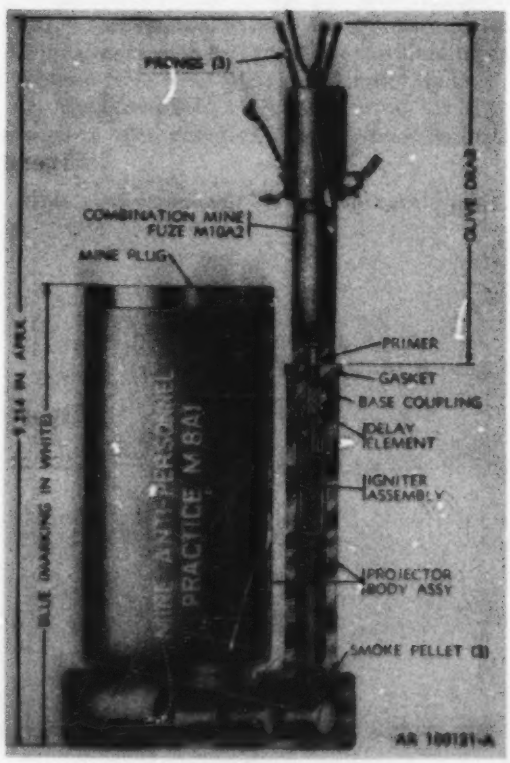


Figure 2-17. Mine, antipersonnel, practice: M8A1, with fuze, mine combination: practice, M10A2.

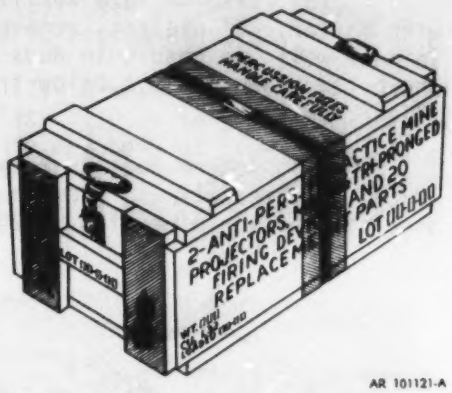


Figure 2-18. Packing box for two antipersonnel practice mines M8 and 20 of each replacement part.

2-6. Mine, Antipersonnel, Practice: M35

D E L E T E D

2-7. Mine, Antipersonnel, Practice, NM: M68
(figs. 1-8 and 2-8)

a. Laying and Arming. Perform procedures in accordance with paragraph 2-3b and c, which cover the mine M18A1.

b. Arming, Testing, and Electrical Firing. Perform procedures in accordance with paragraph 2-3d, which covers the mine M18A1.

WARNING

Use practice blasting cap M10 ONLY with mine M68. DO NOT USE M6, M7, or any other live cap with it. No substitutions are allowed.

c. Disarming and Destruction. Perform procedures in accordance with paragraph 2-3g except components need not be destroyed. (These procedures cover the mine M18A1).

2-8. Mine, Antitank: HE, Heavy, M15, with Fuze, Mine, AT, M603 and Activator, AT, Mine: M1 or with Fuze, Mine: M624
(figs. 1-9 and 1-9.1)

a. Casualty Effect and Danger Area.

(1) Mine is intended for use against heavy tanks and other heavy tracked and wheeled vehicles.

(2) Mine will disable tank by breaking tracks and road wheels or other parts of the suspension system.

(3) Blast effect of the HE contained in the mine can be lethal and cause casualties.

b. Sympathetic Detonation.

(1) When buried 1 to 2 inches underground, sympathetic detonation will not occur when mines are at least 5 feet apart.

(2) When fuze is flush with ground, sympathetic detonation will not occur when mines are at least 8 feet apart.

(3) When laid on top of ground, sympathetic detonation will not occur when mines are at least 14 feet apart.

c. Laying and Arming with Fuze, Mine M603.

WARNING

DO NOT CARRY THIS MINE BY THE HANDLE. The handle may open up and the mine will fall off.

(1) Remove mine from packing box (fig. 2-19) and examine mine for dents, cracks, or other damage. If mine is damaged, set it aside and remove another mine.

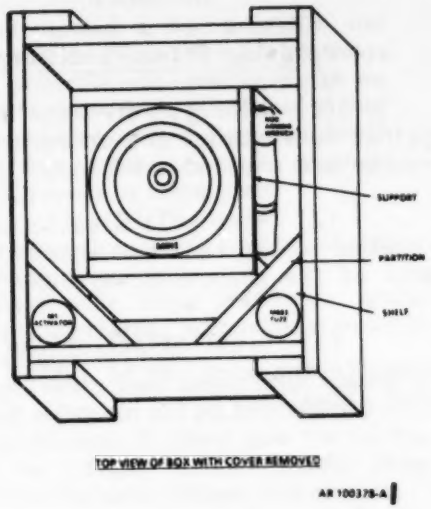


Figure 2-19. Packing box for mine M15 and M624, fuze M603, and activator M1.

(2) Using arming wrench M20 (fig. 2-20), unscrew arming plug by turning plug counterclockwise; remove plug from mine.

Figure 2-20. Arming wrench M20.

(3) Examine fuze well for foreign matter. If present, remove. Water in fuze well can result in duds in areas where temperature falls below freezing (fig. 2-20.1).

(4) Assure booster retainer is seated in fuze well. If retainer is missing, replace mine (fig. 2-20.1).

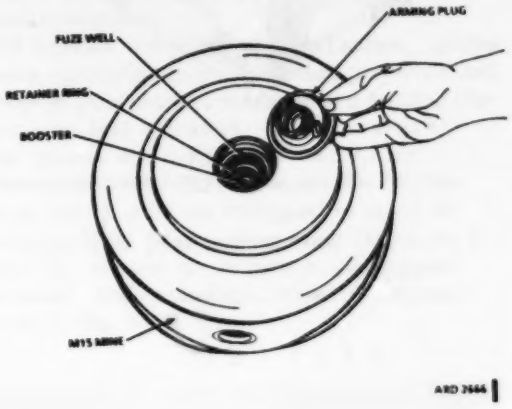


Figure 2-20.1. Fuze well.

(5) Set mine down, pick up fuze metal container M603 (fig. 2-21).

Figure 2-21. Fuze M603 metal container.

(6) Open container with keyway attached to bottom of can.

(7) Remove fuze (fig. 2-22). Assure safety clip is in place between pressure plate and body of fuze. Turn fuze over and assure that varnished or painted lining compound, on end of detonator, shows in bottom of fuze.

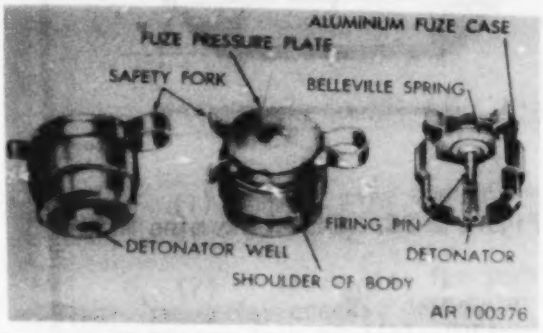


Figure 2-22. Fuze, mine, AT, M603.

(8) For long term emplacement, coat fuze with silicone grease DC6 (fig. 2-23) and smear layer of grease on threads and walls of fuze well of mine.

Figure 2-23. Coating fuze M603 with silicone grease DC6.

(9) Remove safety clip from between pressure plate and body of fuze. (Can be done with hook end of wrench M20.) Retain safety clip for future use, if required to disarm mine.

(10) Insert fuze into fuze well. Assure fuze is seated securely on top of booster retainer. Put no pressure on pressure plate when handling fuze.

(11) Check clearance of pressure plate of fuze in fuze well by using tab end of wrench M20 (fig. 2-20). If pressure plate is too high, the bottom of the plate will interfere with the movement of the arming shutter in arming the mine. If fuze does not fully seat, remove and replace with another fuze.

(12) Pick up arming plug M4 and turn setting knob to SAFE position (if not already set on safe) (fig. 2-24).

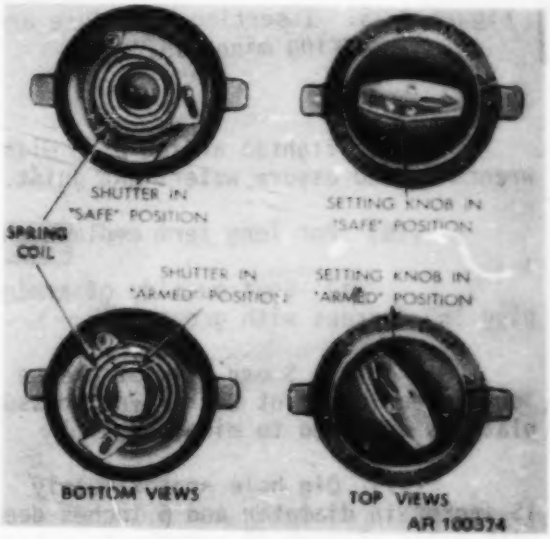


Figure 2-24. Setting knob in SAFE and ARMED positions.

(13) For long term emplacement, smear layer of silicone grease DC6 on threads, gasket, and shutter on underside of the arming plug.

(14) Screw arming plug clockwise into fuze well of mine (fig. 2-25).

Figure 2-25. Inserting M603 fuze and arming mine M15.

(15) Tighten arming plug with wrench M20 to assure watertight joint.

(16) For long term emplacement:

(a) Coat outside of arming plug 360 degrees with grease DC6.

(b) Smear film of grease 360 degrees on joint where mine pressure plate is attached to mine body.

(17) Dig hole approximately 15 inches in diameter and 6 inches deep, with walls sloping 45 degrees to avoid bridging (fig. 2-26).

(18) Check bottom of hole to assure ground is solid and mine will not sink in ground. If not solid, insert wood board or other surface to give mine firm foundation.

(19) Lay mine in hole so that top surface of pressure plate is approximately 1-1/2 inches below the surface of the ground (fig. 2-26).

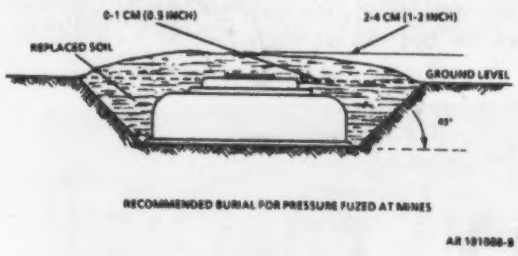


Figure 2-26. Emplacing mine M15.

(20) Fill in dirt around mine and pat down.

(21) Using wrench M20, arm mine by turning setting knob with pointer from SAFE through DANGER to ARMED.

(22) Camouflage mine installation in accordance with instructions in FM 20-32.

(23) A pressure of 350-750 pounds on pressure plate will function the mine.

NOTE

Because of tolerances permitted in manufacture, the pressure plate of fuze M603 may extend too high, making it difficult, if not impossible, to turn knob on arming plug to ARMED position. Do not attempt to force knob but, if necessary, unscrew arming plug just enough to allow knob to be turned freely. Never point setting knob to DANGER.

WARNING

THE M624 FUZE CANNOT BE DEPLOYED BY THE M57 ANTITANK MINE DISPENSER OR BY ANY OTHER MECHANICAL MEANS. THE DISPENSER WILL INITIATE THE M624 FUZE.

d. Laying and Arming Fuze, Mine: M624.

(1) Remove mine and arming wrench from packing box (fig. 2-19).

(2) Inspect mine for serviceability. Check for cracks, dents, or other signs of damage. If damaged, replace with new mine. Mark and return damaged mine to supply.

(3) Using arming wrench M20 if necessary (fig. 2-20), unscrew arming plug by turning plug counterclockwise; remove plug from mine (fig. 2-20.1).

(4) Examine fuze well for foreign matter. If present, remove. Water or dirt in fuze well can result in duds.

(5) Assure booster retainer is seated in fuze well. If retainer is missing, replace mine (fig. 2-20.1). Mark and return damaged mine to supply.

NOTE

Keep M624 Fuze in ammunition box until fuze is to be emplaced.

(6) For buried application, temporarily cover fuze well with arming plug to keep it free of foreign matter. Prepare a hole in ground 15 inches in diameter and 6 inches deep (fig. 2-26.1).

(7) Check bottom of hole to assure ground is solid and provides firm, flat foundation for mine to rest on. If ground is soft, mine may tilt and lose effectiveness. In soft ground, place board or flat object under mine to provide firm foundation.

(8) Place mine in hole (fig. 2-26.1).

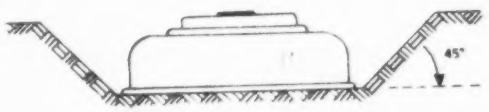


Figure 2-26.1. Laying mine into pit.

(9) Open packing box and metal container for the M624 fuze (figs. 2-26.2 and 2-26.3).

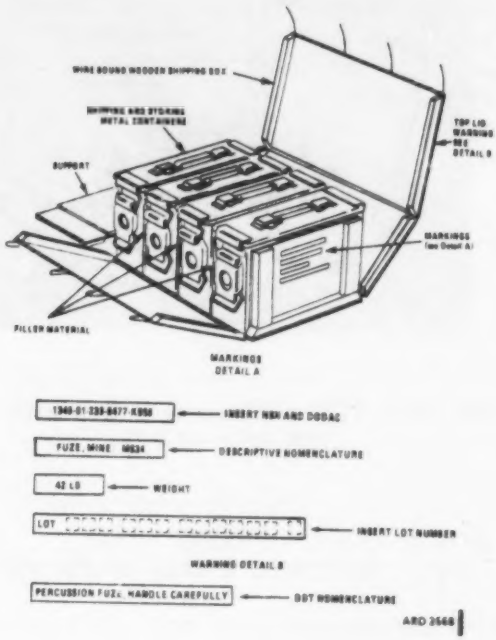


Figure 2-26.2. Outer packing for M624 Fuze.

(10) Remove one fuze from fiber sleeve and one package of extension rods (fig. 2-26.3).

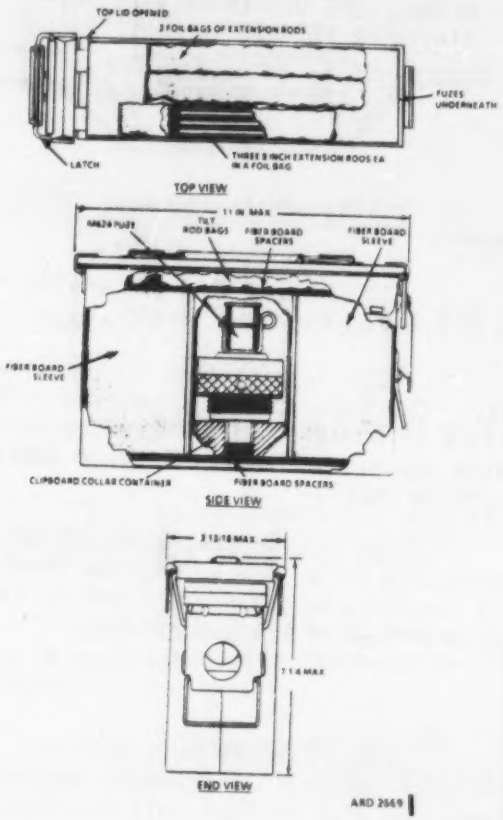


Figure 2-26.3. Inner packing for M624 Fuze.

(11) Assure safety pin of fuze is securely in place (fig. 2-26.4).

(12) Coat fuze threads and gasket with silicone grease DC6 or equivalent prior to removing end closure (fig. 2-26.4). Obtain grease from supply (Appendix D).

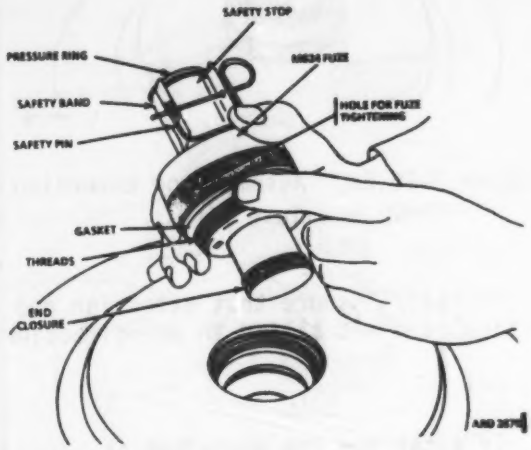


Figure 2-26.4. Safety pin and M624 fuze greasing.

(13) Unscrew and remove end closure on the M624 fuze (fig. 2-26.5).

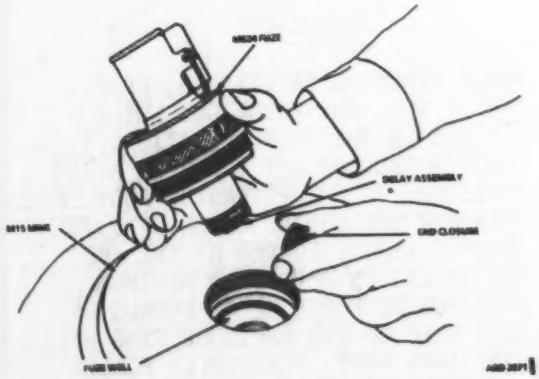


Figure 2-26.5. Unscrew and remove end closure.

(14) Screw fuze clockwise hand-tight into threaded fuze well of mine (fig. 2-26.6). Remove extension rod from packaging. To tighten fuze, insert one unthreaded end of extension rod piece in the hole on the side of the adaptor and turn the fuze a quarter turn. After fuze is secure, remove extension rod for further use (fig. 2-26.6a).

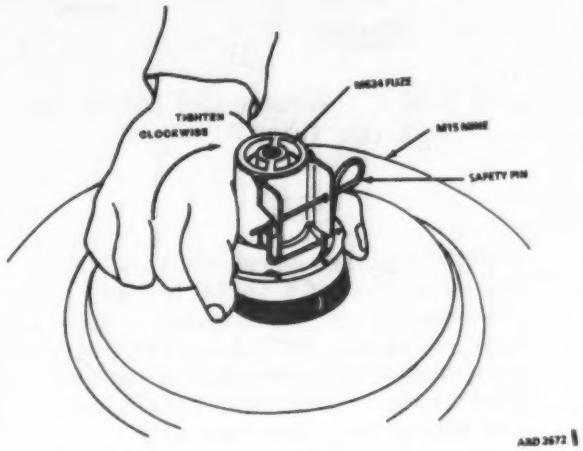


Figure 2-26.6. Tighten fuze by hand.

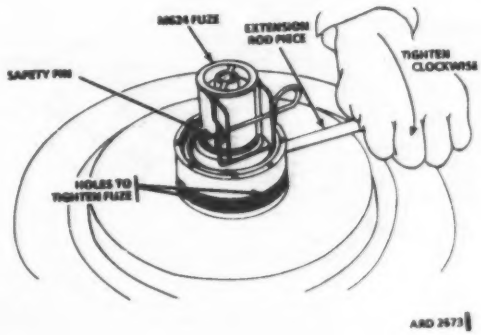


Figure 2-26.6a. Tighten fuze with extension rod.

(15) For buried mines, press ground firmly against side of mine, leaving top of fuze uncovered (fig. 2-26.7).

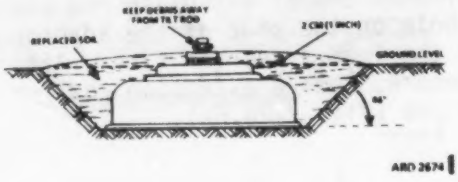


Figure 2-26.7. Recommended burial for tilt rod fuzed AT mines.

NOTE

Most effective operation is with the extension rod installed and this method is recommended. However, mine may be set up for pressure operation; proceed to paragraph (18) below. For extension rod operation, continue with paragraphs (16) and (17).

(16) For buried application, assemble all three pieces of extension rod together (fig. 2-26.8). Then, thread extension rod into threaded pressure ring of fuze (fig. 2-26.8a). For surface emplacement, use first two sections of extension rod only.

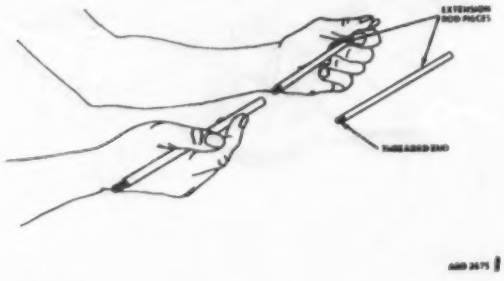


Figure 2-26.8. Extension rod assembly.

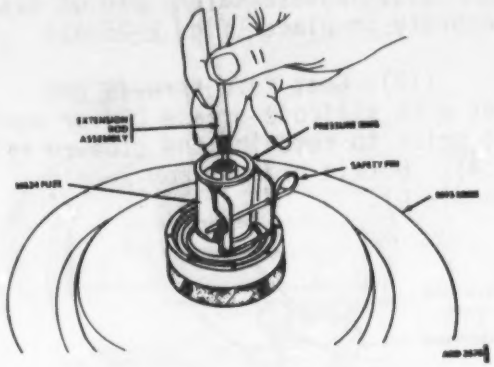


Figure 2-26.8a. Assembly of extension rod into fuze ring.

(17) Assure that extension rod is vertical and not tilted in any direction.

NOTE

If extension rod operation is not used, set up for pressure operation.

(18) For pressure operation, do not use extension rod assembly. A vertical force of 290 pounds on pressure ring will function fuze. After extension rod operation or pressure operation, the mine is ready for arming.

WARNING

WHEN REMOVING SAFETY PIN, CAREFULLY PULL AND SLIDE OUT WHILE LAYING IN THE PRONE POSITION. ONCE ARMED, DO NOT TOUCH OR APPLY PRESSURE TO THE EXTENSION ROD! A MINIMUM HORIZONTAL FORCE OF 3.75 POUNDS (SMALL FORCE) AT THE END OF EXTENSION ROD, OR A MINIMUM HORIZONTAL FORCE OF 45 POUNDS ON THE SIDE OF THE PRESSURE RING WILL INITIATE FUZE. CAREFULLY FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS AND FIGURES BELOW.

(19) To arm fuze, lay in prone position and grasp band and stop with left hand (fig. 2-26.9), note position of thumb. With right hand pointer finger, pull safety pin out while sliding to the right (fig. 2-26.9a). Carefully slide safety pin out completely (fig. 2-26.9b). Remove safety band and stop (fig. 2-26. 9c). THE FUZE IS NOW ARMED!

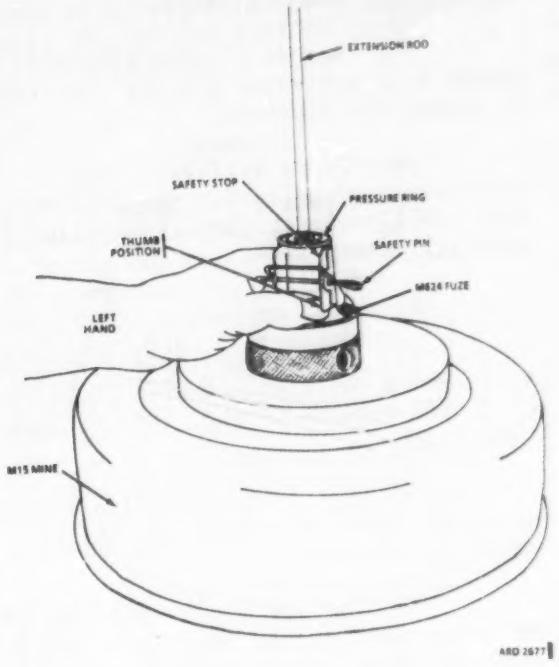


Figure 2-26.9. Left hand grasping fuze (arming fuze).

(20) After emplacement of M15 mine with M624 fuze, all unused M603 fuzes, end closures, safety pins, bands, stops, arming plugs, and arming wrenches must be retained and stored in their respective packaging material and then turned into supply. They will remain in storage until the M15 mine has been destroyed or is to be restored. If the M15 mine has been destroyed, packaging and all inside components may be destroyed.

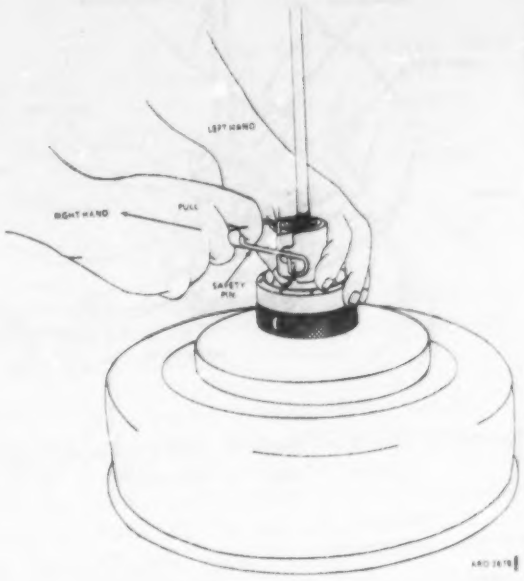


Figure 2-26.9a. Pull with right hand (arming fuze).

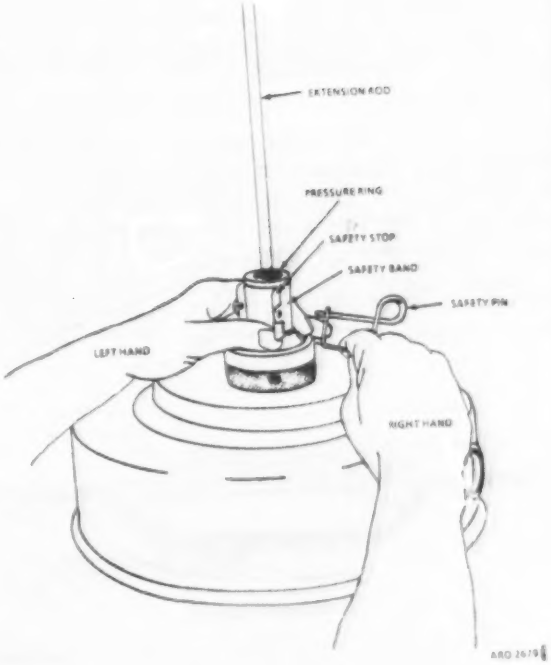


Figure 2-26.9b. Removal of safety pin (arming fuze).

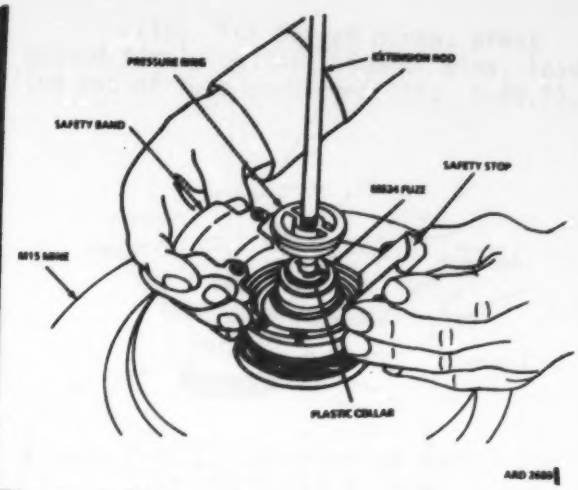


Figure 2-26.9c. Remove safety band and stop (fuze is armed).

(21) Camouflage installation in accordance with instructions in FM 20-32, being careful not to move extension rod or place any material in a position that will prevent movement of extension rod or pressure ring.

e. Boobytrapping (figs. 2-26.10 and 2-27).

(1) As mine employs activator M1, which is a high-explosive booster, and is equipped with two secondary fuze wells, the wells may be used for boobytrapping. Any firing device with standard base coupling or firing devices with 0.5625 outside thread can be used with activator M1 for this purpose (fig. 2-26.10).

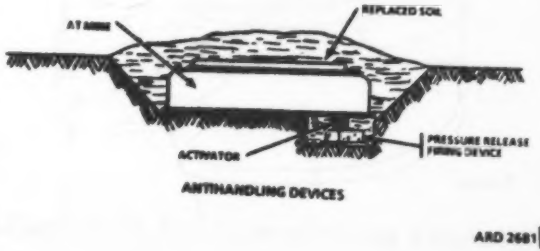


Figure 2-26.10. Antihandling devices.

(2) Remove tape and shipping sleeve from secondary fuze well (side, bottom, or both).

(3) Check fuze well for foreign matter. Remove foreign matter, if present.

(4) Remove activator from metal container and examine for cracks, dents, or other damage. If damaged, do not use; replace with new activator.

(5) Remove closing plug and gasket from activator and save for reuse if needed for disarming.

(6) Screw activator into secondary fuze well of mine. Assure that small rubber gasket is in place inside activator.

(7) Screw applicable firing device, which has standard base coupling of 0.5625 outside thread, into activator hand tight.

(8) For tripwire activation, set up anchor posts as needed and install required tripwires.

(9) For additional information on firing devices and methods of installing and using, refer to FM 5-25 or TM 9-1375-213-12.

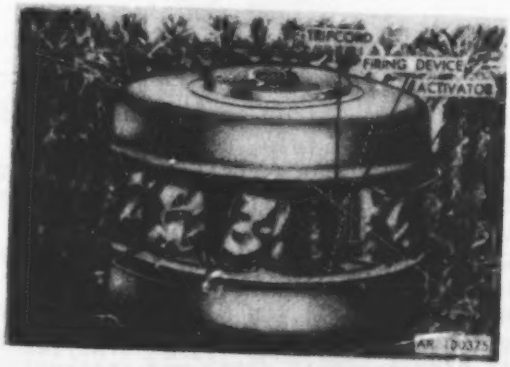


Figure 2-27. One method of boobytrapping mine M15.

f. Disarming and Removal of M15 Mine with M603 Fuze. In cases where mine must be neutralized, disarmed, and removed, the following procedure shall be followed:

(1) Carefully check area for presence of tripwires or other boobytrap devices. DO NOT CUT TAUT TRIPWIRES. Do cut all slack wires.

WARNING

- If taut wires are encountered when attempting to neutralize mine, do not cut wires under any circumstances. Attach long rope or wire to mine without disturbing taut tripwire; then, from an unmined protected position, remove mine cautiously — mine may detonate — by pulling rope or wire. If this method is not practicable, refer matter to specially trained personnel.

- Do not mistake chemical mine for a mine M15. The mine M23 is similar in size and shape to the mine M15. The chemical mine can be distinguished visually and by touch from the mine M15, by eight raised projections spaced in pairs around the periphery of the top of the chemical mine.

(2) When area is clear, approach mine and carefully remove dirt or other camouflage materiel on mine.

(3) Carefully remove dirt from sides of mine, assuring no boobytrap has been set up as an antihandling device. If in doubt, proceed as in warning above.

(4) If firing devices have been used with activator M1, replace all safety pins in firing devices, always replacing positive safety pin first. Then, remove any tripwire from firing device.

(5) Unscrew activator.

(6) Replace plug and gasket in head of activator. Set activator aside in secure place.

(7) Using wrench M20, slowly turn setting knob from ARMED through DANGER to SAFE. Do not force. If difficult to turn, indication is that pressure plate of fuze is in way of arming shutter and forcing may lead to detonation of the mine. Detonate in place in accordance with established procedures.

(8) If arming knob turns without forcing, leave on SAFE.

(9) Using wrench M20, turn arming plug M4 counterclockwise to loosen.

(10) Remove arming plug from mine.

(11) Remove fuze M603 from fuze well, grasping fuze pressure plate. Assure no pressure is put on pressure plate. Fuze should come out easily. Handle carefully, it contains detonator. If difficult, leave alone.

(12) Insert safety fork under pressure plate and place fuze in secure container.

(13) Insert arming plug M4 into fuze well.

(14) Replace mine in packing box in original packing, if possible.

(15) Replace tape over secondary fuze well.

g. Disarming and Removal of M15 Mine with M624 Fuze.

(1) Check area for boobytraps. If present, notify EOD personnel.

(2) If area is clear, approach mine and examine carefully. If extension rod appears tilted or plastic collar is broken, do not attempt to disarm, but call disposal officer.

(3) Remove camouflage material, being careful not to move extension rod or pressure ring on fuze.

(4) Slowly and carefully reassemble band, stop, and safety pin assembly on fuze so that pressure ring is immobilized.

(5) Remove extension rod and be careful not to damage it.

(6) Carefully dig around mine (if buried) so that mine may be removed. If mine has been emplaced with an antihandling device, do not proceed. Using long rope, tie onto mine fuze. Move to secure location and pull mine from hole. If antihandling device has been used, mine will explode.

(7) Remove mine from hole in ground.

(8) Remove fuze from mine, use extension rod.

(9) Install shipping plug assembly into fuze hole of mine.

(10) Repackage fuze and extension rods in original container (figs. 2-26.2 and 2-26.3).

(11) Repackage mine and components into original container (fig. 2-19).

h. Emplacement Life. Emplacement life of mine M15 in various environments, without above long-term preparation, calculated to 70 percent effectivity, follows: (With above long-term preparation it is estimated emplacement life is increased approximately two to three times.)

Environment	Emplacement life (months)
Temperature zone — clay soil	16
Temperature zone — sandy soil	16
Tropics with heavy rainfall	6

2-9. Mine, Antitank: HE, Nonmetallic (NM): M19, w/Fuze, Mine, M606 (fig. 1-10)

a. Casualty Effect and Danger Area.

(1) Antitank mine is intended for use against heavy tanks and heavy tracked and wheeled vehicles.

(2) Because it is made of nearly all plastic material, the mine is nondetectable by magnetic mine detectors.

(3) When buried 1-1/2 inches deep, the mine will completely immobilize light and heavy tanks by damaging the tracks and wheels of vehicles.

(4) Casualties and injuries to personnel may result from the blast effect of the detonation of the main charge of the mine.

b. Sympathetic Detonation.

(1) When buried 1-1/2 inches deep, sympathetic detonation will not

occur when mines are at least 18 feet apart.

(2) When buried 2 inches deep, sympathetic detonation will not occur when mines are at least 15 feet apart.

(3) When laid on top of ground, sympathetic detonation will not occur when mines are at least 25 feet apart.

NOTE

Mine, antitank, training: M80 is the exact duplicate of mine M19 but contains no explosive components. It is used for training purposes only.

c. Laying and Arming.

(1) Remove mine and fuze assembly (fig. 2-28) from shipping container.

(2) Inspect mine and fuze for cracks, breaks, or other condition that may render mine unserviceable. If damage is found, replace with new mine.

(3) Using wrench M22, remove fuze from fuze well by turning fuze counterclockwise until free. Lift up from fuze well (fig. 2-28).

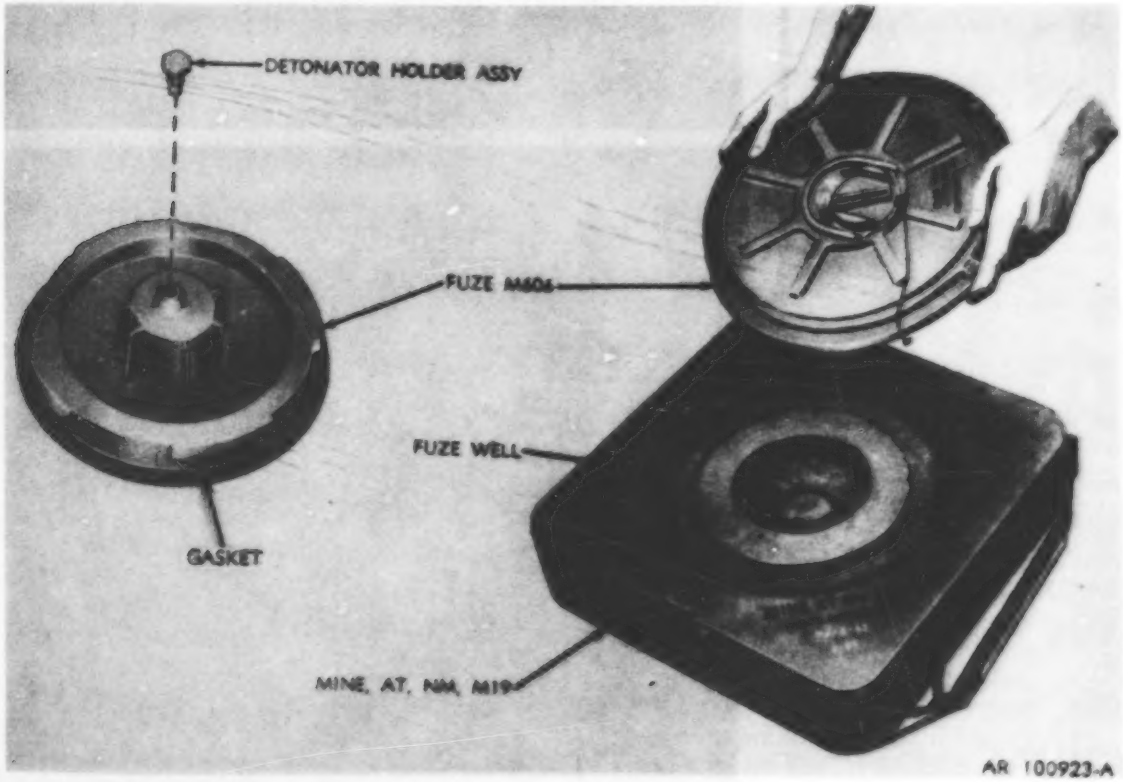


Figure 2-28. Removing fuze M606 from fuze well of mine M19.

(4) Check fuze well for foreign matter. If present, remove foreign matter.

(5) Assure that setting knob is in S (Safe) position and safety clip is in place. If setting knob is not in S position, remove safety clip and rotate knob to that position and reinstall safety clip. Detonator holder loading assembly must not be in fuze while setting knob is being adjusted.

(6) Turn fuze bottom-side up and remove white plastic shipping plug from detonator well using wrench M22, and turning in counterclockwise direction.

(7) Examine for foreign material and, if present, remove foreign material from opening.

(8) Visually check position of firing pin. If armed (firing pin centered) (fig. 2-29), reject fuze. If not armed (firing pin point positioned at edge of hole), continue to next operation.

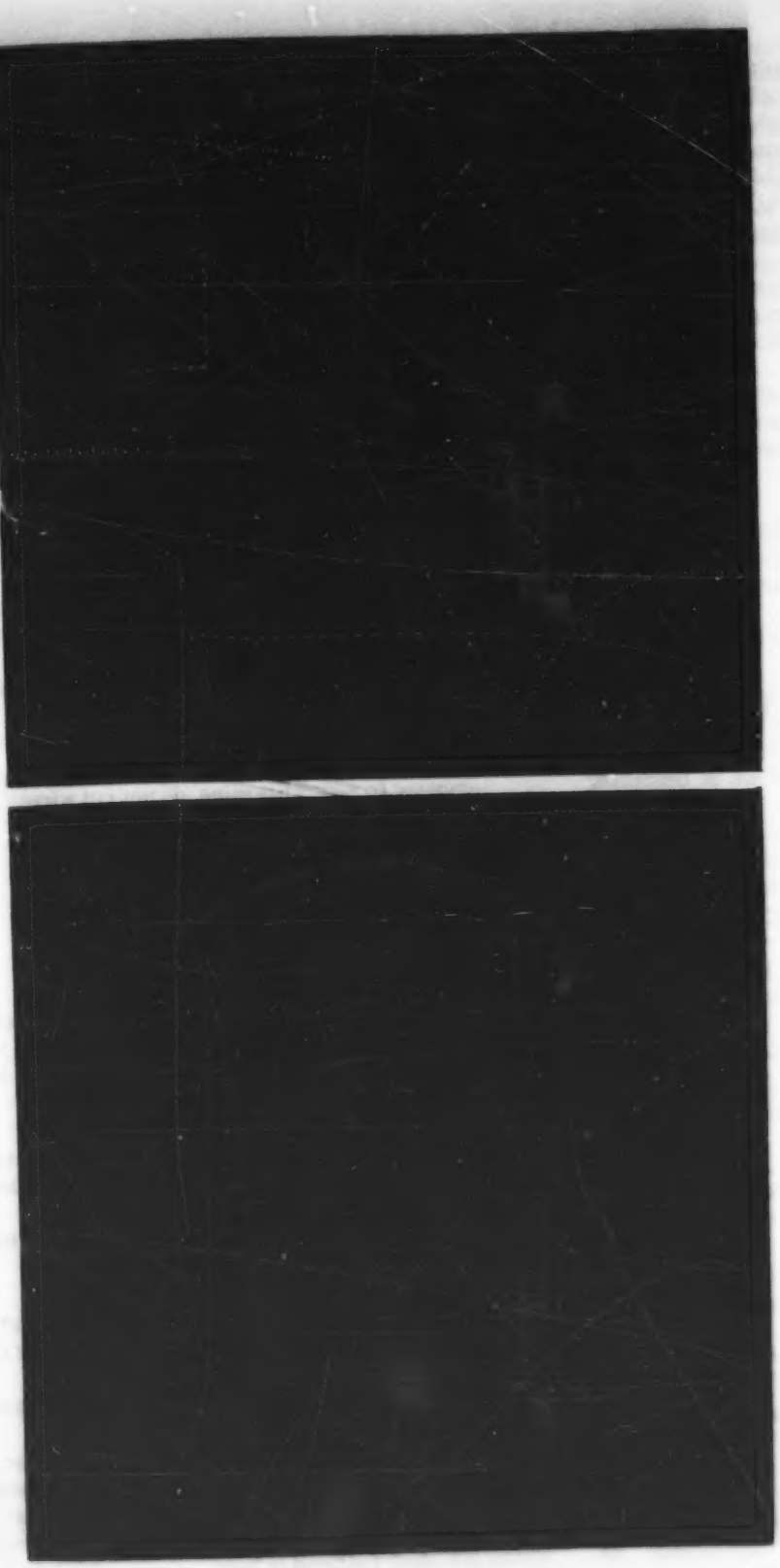


Figure 2-29. Armed and unarmed firing pin in fuze M606.

(9) Remove safety clip.

(10) Turn to armed (A) position with wrench M22. *Do not use excessive force* after striking stop. Force used should just be enough to overcome the friction load that is felt during turning from S to A.

(11) Visually check position of firing pin. If not armed (firing pin not centered in hole), reject fuze. If armed (firing pin centered in hole), continue to next operation.

(12) Turn to Safe (S) position with wrench M22. Observe same precautions with regard to excessive force after striking stop, as indicated in step (10) above.

(13) Visually check position of firing pin. If still in armed position (firing pin centered in hole), reject fuze. If not armed (firing pin point at edge of hole), continue with next operation.

(14) Replace safety clip.

(15) For long term emplacement, smear thin layer of silicone grease DC6 on top of detonator, detonator holder, and threaded portion of detonator holder.

(16) Turn fuze bottom side up. Assure that rubber gasket is on fuze.

(17) Assemble detonator holder assembly containing detonator M50 in fuze by screwing into detonator well. Tighten assembly by hand and then, using arming wrench, make it secure in detonator well.

(18) For long term emplacement, coat detonator holder and 1/2-inch-wide-area around it with silicone grease DC6 or equivalent.

(19) Coat gasket on fuze with silicone grease DC6 or equivalent.

(20) Assemble fuze in mine by using arming wrench to turn fuze in clockwise direction.

(21) Dig hole approximately 14 inches square and 5 inches deep, with side walls sloping about 45°, to avoid bridging (fig. 2-26).

(22) Check bottom of hole, and if ground is soft provide firm foundation, such as wood board; no steel or metal shall be used.

(23) Lay mine on firm foundation in hole and at sufficient depth to cover mine with 1-1/2 inches of dirt.

(24) For long term emplacement, smear layer of silicone grease DC6 around circumference of fuze where it enters mine.

(25) Remove safety clip and, with arming wrench, turn setting knob to (A) armed position. Observe same precautions regarding turning force as in (10) above. Retain clip for future use, if needed to disarm mine.

(26) A force of 300 to 500 pounds on the pressure plate will function the mine.

(27) Cover with dirt and camouflage as required, in accordance with FM 20-32.

d. Boobytrapping. Boobytrapping of mine M19 requires antitank mine activator M2, a standard firing device or anti-handling device having a 9/16-inch thread, and tripwire(s).

(1) Remove closure from one or both activator well(s).

(2) Assure that each activator well used is free of foreign matter.

(3) Remove activator plug and its gasket from head of activator M2. Screw activator hand-tight into activator well of mine.

(4) Assure small rubber gasket is in place inside activator. Screw firing device or anti-handling device handtight into activator.

(5) Install tripwires, as required, fastening them to anchor posts first, then, to firing device.

(6) For additional information on methods of handling and installing firing devices, see FM 5-25 or TM 9-1375-213-12.

e. Disarming and Removal (Neutralizing).

(1) Carefully uncover concealed mine and examine side and bottom wells for boobytrapping devices (secondary fuzes).

(2) If tripwires are found, cut all slack tripwires. *DO NOT CUT TAUT WIRES.*

WARNING

If taut wires are encountered when attempting to neutralize mine, do not cut wires under any circumstances. Attach long rope or wire to mine without disturbing taut wire. Then, from an unmined protected position, remove mine cautiously—mine may detonate—by pulling rope or wire. If this method is not practicable, refer matter to specially trained personnel.

(3) Replace all safety pins in firing devices, always replacing positive safety pin first. Refer to TM 9-1375-213-12 for instructions pertaining to particular firing device involved.

(4) Unscrew firing device from activator.

(5) Unscrew activator. Replace plug and rubber gasket in head of activator. Replace closure for activator well.

(6) Using arming wrench, disarm fuze M606 by turning setting knob to Safe (S) position.

(7) Install safety clip in fuze.

(8) Remove mine fuze by turning counterclockwise, grasping pressure plate with fingers, and lifting up out of fuze well.

(9) Remove detonator holder assembly from well.

(10) After the removal of the detonator holder, inspect to assure that firing pin is in the unarmed position (firing pin point positioned at edge of hole). Reject fuze if firing pin is still in the armed position (firing pin point centered in hole).

(11) Replace shipping plug in detonator well.

(12) Retape secondary well(s).

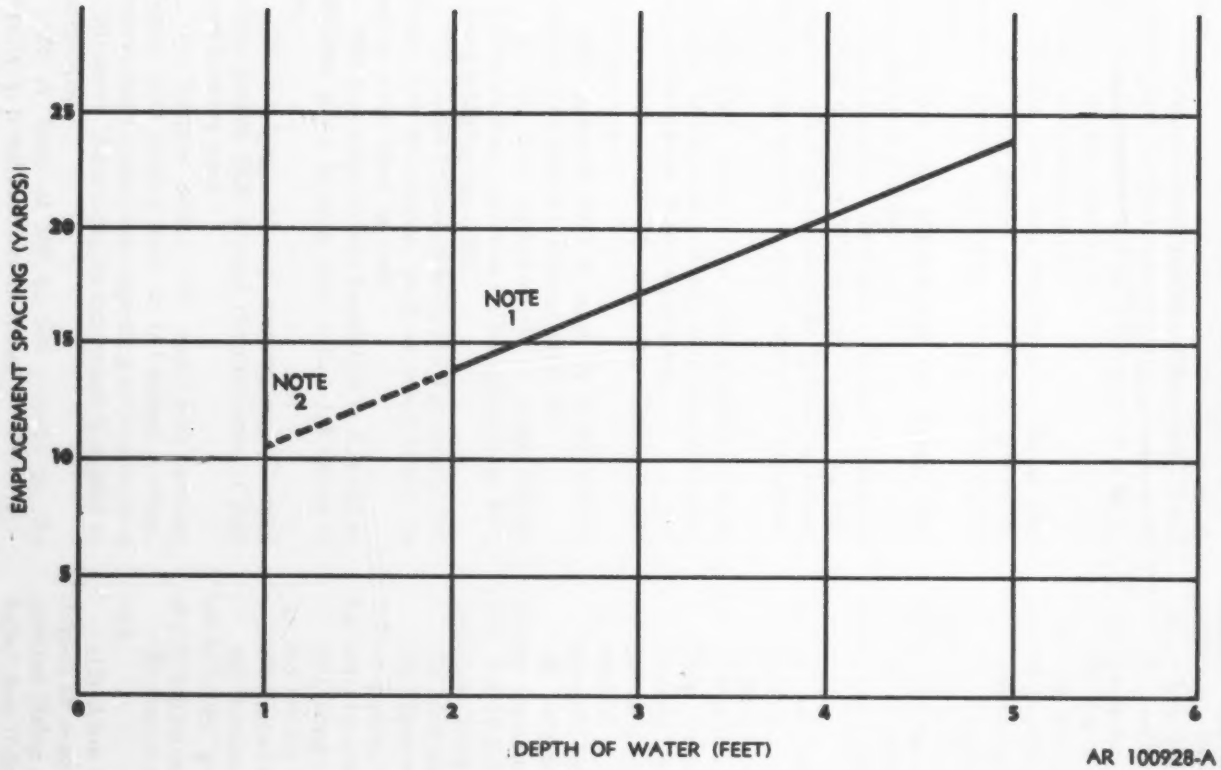
(13) Restore mine and fuze to original position and packing.

(14) Mine may be emplaced and removed any number of times provided neither mine nor fuze show evidence of damage or deterioration.

f. Amphibious Use.

(1) *General.*

(a) Mine M19 is two to three times more effective in water than on land in damaging tracked or wheeled vehicles, because water around a vehicle transmits shock effect better than air. Vehicle support members, as well as tracks and wheels, are damaged by a mine blast. Small vehicles are turned over and almost completely destroyed. Because of the ability of water to amplify and transmit shock waves, mines equipped with pressure-actuated fuzes are subject to sympathetic detonation at greater distance in water than on land. To avoid sympathetic detonation, mines M19, with fuzes M606, placed in water, must be at least 14 yards apart in 2-foot deep water and at least 25 yeards apart in 5-foot deep water (fig. 2-30).



NOTE 1. SOLID LINE, BASED ON ACTUAL TEST DATA.

NOTE 2. BROKEN LINE, EXTRAPOLATED DISTANCES; NOT CONSIDERED VALID FOR LESS THAN 1-FOOT DEPTH.

Figure 2-30. Depth of water chart for emplacement of mine M19.

(*b*) Choose area to be mined so as to take greatest advantage of the characteristics of the stream and adjacent area. Water depth within minefield should not exceed 3-1/2 feet, since deeper water is difficult to work in and pressure actuated fuzes are usually ineffective against floating vehicles in water deeper than 4 feet. Because of difficulty in maintaining footage and balance in faster flowing water, current velocity should not exceed 3 knots. If the site chosen has a mud bottom, the mud depth should not be greater than 18 inches. and there should be a hard base underneath, since the enemy is unlikely to choose a fording-point in which his vehicles can easily become mired. Avoid areas where gravel, rock, stumps, and the like exceed mine size. If such areas are used, prepare field so that mines and their fuzes will be exposed to wheels or tracks or passing vehicles. Since sand in inland waters is continuously moving downstream, it may be difficult to locate and remove mines planted on or down-stream from sandbars. Armored vehicles are most likely to enter and exit from streams at points where incline is 60 degrees or less. After entering stream, they often travel up or downstream for a distance before leaving it. Trail most likely to be followed by vehicles fording stream can be predicted if careful examination is made of natural formation along river banks and location of underwater obstacles is found.

(*c*) When planting mines in streams and rivers (figs. 2-31 and 2-32), personnel should always work in pairs and preparatino of the mines should be done on land as near to the emplacement site as possible.

(*d*) All fuze threads and wells should be coated with silicone grease DC6, a waterproof lubricant, a heavy grease, or the like, to minimize chances of water leaking into mine and to ease fuze installation.

(*e*) For tactical requirements, and recording of amphibiously emplaced M19 mines, refer to FM 20-32.

Figure 2-31. Stream and river emplacement of mines M19.

Figure 2-32. Triangulation method of emplacing mines M19 in streams.

(2) *Amphibious Emplacement.*

(*a*) The preliminary procedure for setting up the M19 mine for use in water is the same as the procedure for long term land emplacement, steps (1)—(20) in paragraph 2-9*c*.

(*b*) In order to prevent movement or drifting of mines emplaced in running water, the mine is stabilized by using the outrigger method. The procedure for this method follows after step *c* (20) above.

1. Equipment needed for construction and use of field improvised outriggers are two green limbs, each 3 feet long and 1 inch or less in diameter (barbwire stakes, signposts, fence rails or similar items having the proper dimensions may be used) (fig. 2-33). Green limbs are recommended because they are stronger and less likely to float than are those which are dried out and dead. In addition, two pieces, each 3 feet long, of clothesline, twine or similar material are required.

2. To prepare outrigger fasten two 3 foot lengths of green limbs to the underside of the mine and secure with two 3 foot lengths of rope as shown in figure 2-33.

3. With the fuze in horizontal position carry the mine to its emplacement position.

4. Approach the emplacement position from downstream side. To prevent dragging the outrigger or contacting objects in the stream, carry the mine by grasping its sides, not by its carrying handle.

5. Place the mine and outrigger on stream bottom.

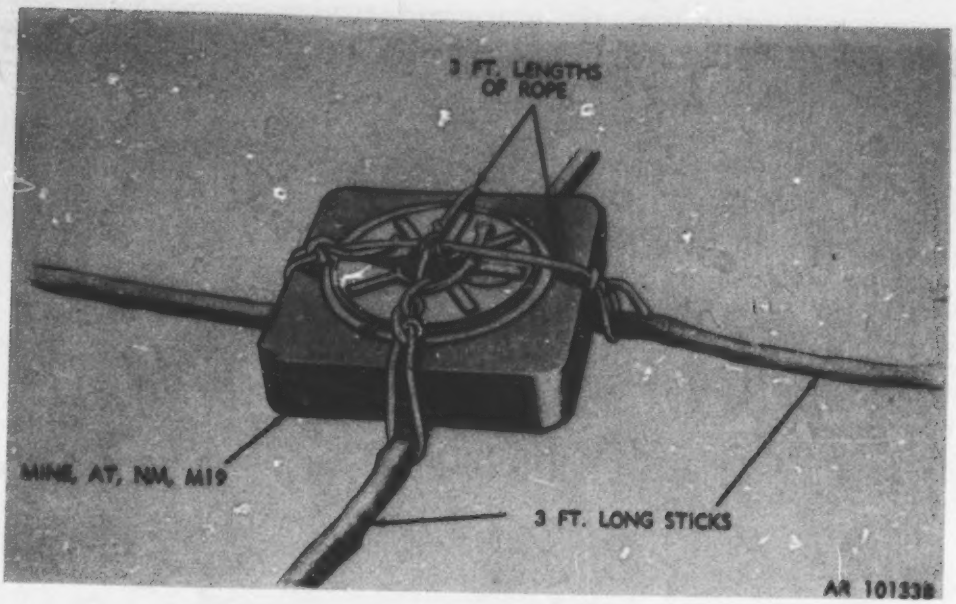


Figure 2-33. Outriggers for amphibious emplacement of mines M19.

6. Remove the safety clip from the setting knob and, using wrench M22, arm the fuze by moving the knob from S to A clockwise.

7. To avoid sympathetic detonation, locate all subsequently emplaced mines in accordance with paragraph *f*(1)(*a*).

(3) *Recovery of Amphibiously Emplaced Mines.*

WARNING

Mines may have drifted downstream and/or contain antipersonnel or antihandling devices. Removal by methods other than explosive breaching (TM 9-1375-213-12) is extremely hazardous and is not recommended. If the situation demands such recovery, proceed with utmost caution.

(*a*) Have two person recovery team proceed slowly and carefully to a point 2 yards below where mine was emplaced.

(*b*) Carefully probe for mine.

(*c*) Remove any foreign material from its top and, with wrench M22, disarm the mine by turning the setting knob counterclockwise to S position. Insert safety clip.

(*d*) Carry the mine to shore.

(*e*) Remove fuze from mine by turning with wrench counterclockwise to loosen fuze and, then, grasping the fuze with the fingers, lift out of the fuze well.

(*f*) Turn fuze bottom up and remove detonator from detonator well.

(*g*) Replace white plastic shipping plug in detonator well.

(*h*) Restore mine to original condition and repackage in original packing.

(*i*) Mine may be reused provided neither fuze nor mine shows evidence of damage or deterioration.

g. Emplacement Life. Emplacement life of mine M19, calculated to 70% effectivity, in various environments, is as follows:

Environment	Emplacement life (months)
Temperate zone—clay soil	55
Temperate zone—sandy soil	75
Tropics with heavy rainfall	9

2-10. Mine, Antitank: HE, Heavy, M21, with Fuze, Mine Combination, AT M607

Refer to fig. 2-34.

a. Casualty Effect and Danger Area.

(1) Mine M21 is used primarily for destroying heavy tanks and heavy tracked and wheeled vehicles.

(2) The mine derives its effectiveness from the action of a steel dish, in the mine, being driven through a tank's belly armor by the detonation of the high-explosive charge of the mine underneath it.

(3) The blast effect will damage/destroy tank treads.

(4) Casualties and injuries to personnel will result from the blast effect and the spalling of the tank armor when it is penetrated by the steel dish.

Figure 2-34. Cutaway view of mine, antitank: M21.

b. Laying and Arming.

(1) Remove mine and components from packing box (fig. 2-35).

(2) Inspect mine and components for serviceability. Check for cracks, dents, or other signs of damage. If damaged items are found, replace with a new mine.

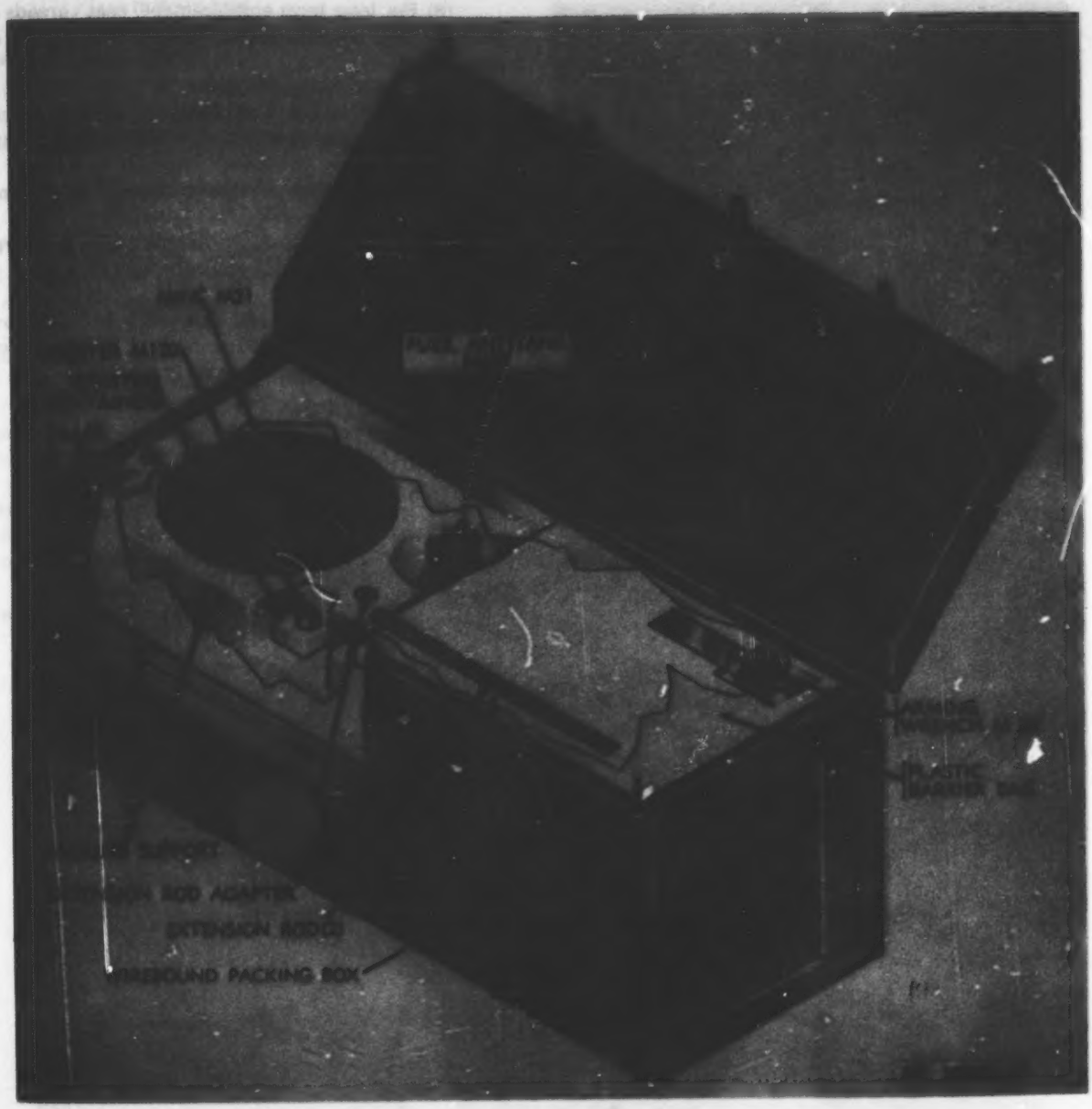


Figure 2-35. Wirebound packing box for mine, antitank: M21 and components.

(3) Assure that cotter pin of the fuze pull ring assembly and the fuze closure assembly are securely in place (fig. 2-37).

(4) Turn mine bottom up and, with screwdriver end of wrench M26 (fig. 2-36), remove closing plug assembly (fig. 2-34) by turning counterclockwise.

(5) Inspect booster cavity for foreign material. Remove if present.

(6) Insert booster M120, washer side toward fuze, into booster cavity.

(7) With wrench M26, replace closing plug assembly by turning clockwise until tight. Gasket of closing plug assembly should be against the booster.

Figure 2-36. Arming wrench M26.

(8) For long term emplacement, coat threads of closing plug assembly with silicone grease DC6 or equivalent.

(9) Turn mine bottom down.

(10) With wrench M26, using shipping plug end, remove shipping plug assembly from fuze hole cavity of mine.

(11) Inspect for foreign material. If present, remove from hole.

(12) For long term emplacement, coat charge gap fuze threads with silicone grease DC6 or equivalent.

(13) With closure end of wrench M26, remove closure assembly (fig. 2-37) from fuze M607. Gasket on bottom of fuze should remain in place.

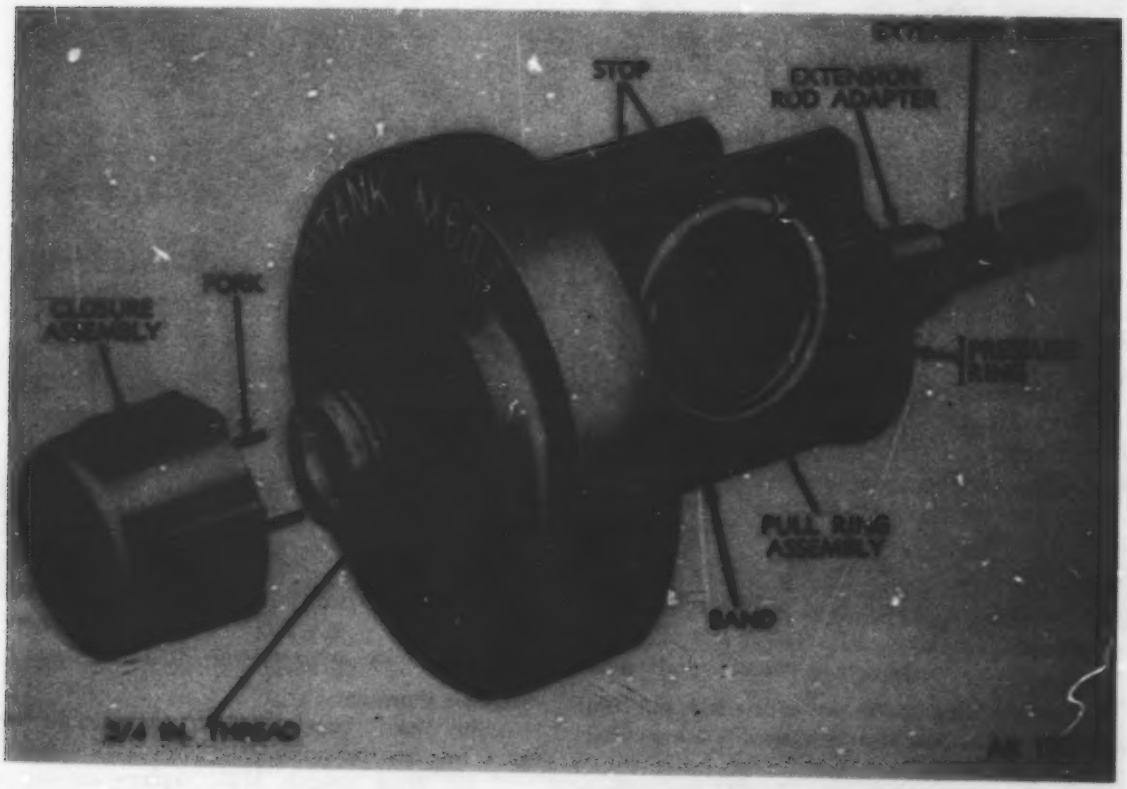


Figure 2-37. Removal of closure assembly from fuze M607.

(14) Screw fuze handtight into threaded fuze hole of mine charge cap. Set mine down.

(15) Prepare hole in ground 10 to 12 inches in diameter and 6 inches deep.

(16) Check bottom of hole to assure that ground is solid and provides firm, flat foundation for mine to rest on. If ground is soft, mine may tilt and lose effectiveness. In soft ground, place board or flat object under mine to provide firm foundation.

(17) Place mine in hole.

(18) Press ground firmly against sides of mine, leaving fuze uncovered.

NOTE

Most effective operation is with tilt rod, and it is recommended. However, mine may be set up for pressure operation; proceed to (22) below. For extension rod operation, continue with paragraphs (19), (20), and (21).

(19) Assemble extension rod into threaded pressure ring of fuze. (Adapters originally provided are not required).

(20) Assure that extension rod is vertical and not tilted in any direction.

(21) A minimum force of 3.75 pounds on the end of the extension rod or a minimum tilt force of 45 pounds on the side of the pressure ring will initiate the fuze.

(22) For pressure operation, do not use extension rod assembly. Replace extension rod and adapter, if present, in packing box. A force of 290 pounds on pressure ring will function fuze.

(23) Remove pull ring assembly (fig. 2-38), band, and stop on the fuze. This arms the mine.

Figure 2-38. Band, stop, and pull ring assembly in place.

(24) Retain above items for future use, if needed, to disarm fuze.

(25) Camouflage installation in accordance with instructions in FM 20-32, being careful not to move extension rod or put pressure on pressure ring. Do not place any material in a position that will prevent movement of extension rod or pressure ring.

c. Disarming and Removal.

(1) Check area for boobytraps. If present, notify EOD personnel.

(2) If area is clear, approach mine and examine carefully. If extension rod appears tilted or plastic collar is broken, do not attempt to disarm, but call disposal officer.

(3) Remove camouflage material, being careful not to move extension rod or pressure ring on fuze.

(4) Slowly and carefully reassemble band, stop, and pull ring assembly on fuze so that pressure ring is immobilized. When cotter pin is in place, spread ends so that it is not easily removable.

(5) Remove extension rod and extension rod adapter, if present, being careful not to damage rod or adapter.

(6) Carefully dig around mine so that mine may be removed. If mine has been emplaced with an antihandling device, do not proceed. Using long rope, tie onto mine fuze. Move to secure location and pull mine from hole. If antihandling device has been used, it will explode.

(7) Remove mine from hole in ground.

(8) Remove fuze from mine and install closure assembly on fuze.

(9) Install shipping plug assembly into fuze hole of mine.

(10) Turn mine bottom up. Remove closing plug assembly from bottom of mine.

(11) Remove booster, then reinstall closing plug assembly with gasket toward booster cavity.

(12) Repackage mine, fuze, and components into original container.

(13) Mine and components may be reused, if not damaged.

d. Emplacement Life. Emplacement life of mine M21, calculated to 70% effectivity, in various environments, is as follows:

Environment	Emplacement life (months)
Temperate zone—clay soil	40
Temperate zone—sandy soil	141
Tropics with heavy rainfall	89

2-11. Mine, Antitank: HE, M24, w/Fuze M404

a. Casualty Effect and Danger Area.

(1) Mine M24 (fig. 1-12) is a remotely actuated, horizontal effects system which is designed to defend against tracked and wheeled vehicles. It is only limited in effectiveness based on line of sight deployment.

(2) The mine uses a 3.5-inch rocket to defeat armor by its shape charge warhead.

(3) Mine M24 supplements standard vertical effects mines in that off route emplacement of rocket permits mining of locations that previously could not effectively be mined.

b. Laying and Arming: General

(1) Choose location that will command clear line of fire.

(2) From road at spot, determined as target impact point, survey terrain with object of positioning launcher at least 10 feet from edge of, and at about 90° angle to, enemy path.

(3) Place marker (stick, twig, rock, etc.) at estimated target impact point and proceed to position determined best for placement and camouflaging of launcher.

NOTE

Launcher will be positioned with clear view of target point.

(4) Unfasten accessories pouch from dispenser pouch (fig. 2-39). Place dispenser pouch on ground at proposed site of launcher.

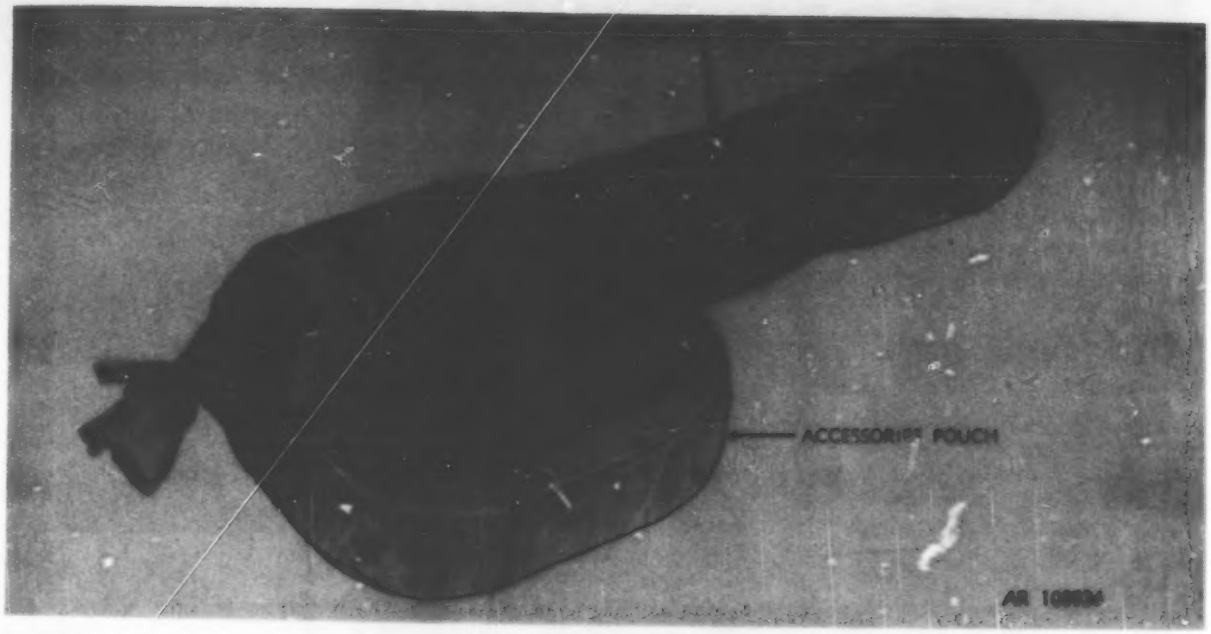


Figure 2-39. Accessories pouch fastened to dispenser pouch (mine M24).

(5) Open accessories pouch and remove discriminator spool. Untape top accessories cover and remove firing device and ancillary items from spool (fig. 2-40). Retain all accessories for reuse.

(6) Remove battery cover from firing device and correctly position two fresh batteries in firing device after determining that terminal points are clean (fig. 2-41). Battery polarity must be observed.

(7) Replace battery cover.

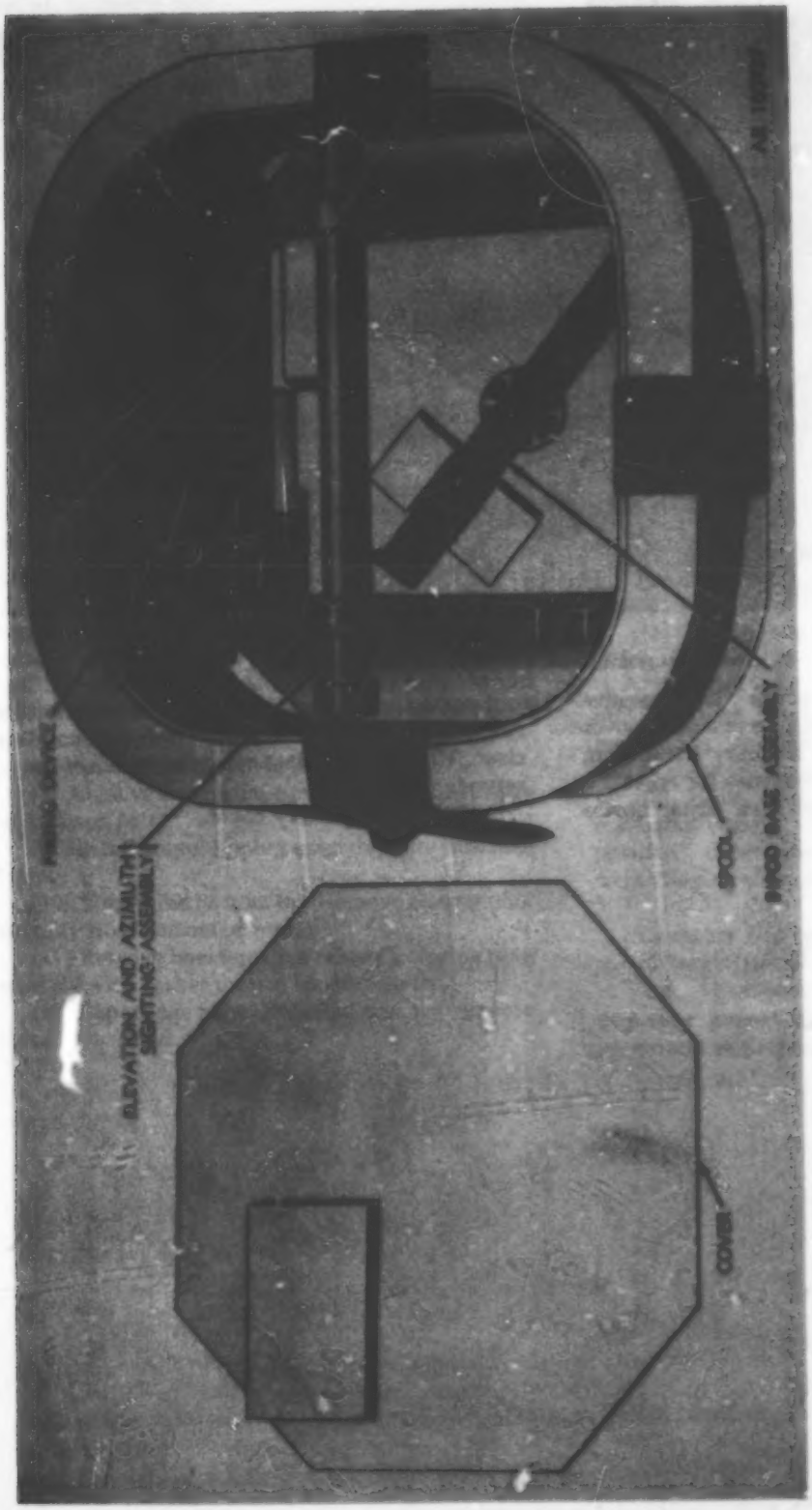


Figure 2-40. Discriminator spool with accessories compartment cover removed (mine M24).

Figure 2-41. Demolition firing device M61.

c. Laying and Arming: Wheeled or Tracked Vehicles.

(1) Follow steps b(1)—(6), above.

(2) Unreel discriminator (bead up) (fig. 2-42).

Figure 2-42. Unreeling discriminator.

(3) Starting at far side of road lay discriminator across and perpendicular to road through desired point of impact (fig. 2-43).

Figure 2-43. Emplacement for wheeled & tracked vehicles.

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(4) Adjust discriminator to lie flat with brown painted center markings straddling road center (target impact point).

NOTE

If discriminator is laid over blacktop or cement, advantage may be taken of cracks, crevices, and road joints. Surface dust on dirt roads must be lightly brushed over discriminator. On gravel whatever material is applied to simulate natural terrain must be lightly placed over discriminator.

d. Laying and Arming: Tracked Vehicles Only.

(1) Follow steps b(1)—(6), above.

(2) Return to road edge and place marked (stone, twig, etc.) at side of road, approximating path discriminator would take to form 90° angle to road edge (fig. 2-43).

(3) Mark off 1.5 meters (5 feet) in one direction along road center from previously marked target impact area.

(4) Unreel discriminator (bead up) (fig. 2-42).

(5) Starting at far side of road, lay discriminator across road through mark produced in step (3) and mark produced in step (2) (approximately at 15° angle) (fig. 2-43).

(6) Adjust discriminator to lie flat with brown painted center markings straddling mark produced at step (3) (new target impact point).

(7) Camouflage.

NOTE

If discriminator is laid over blacktop or cement, advantage may be taken of cracks, crevices, and road joints. Surface dust, on dirt roads, must be lightly brushed over discriminator. On gravel roads, whatever material is applied to simulate natural terrain must be lightly placed over discriminator.

e. Arming.

NOTE

Proceed as follows for arming after completion of paragraphs *b* and *c* above.

(1) Lay out attached discriminator wire loosely at side of road near discriminator to obtain connector for attachment to firing device.

(2) Assure ARM-SAFE toggle switch is in safe position. Remove dust cover from firing device connector labeled DETECTOR and connect to discriminator wire (fig. 2-44).

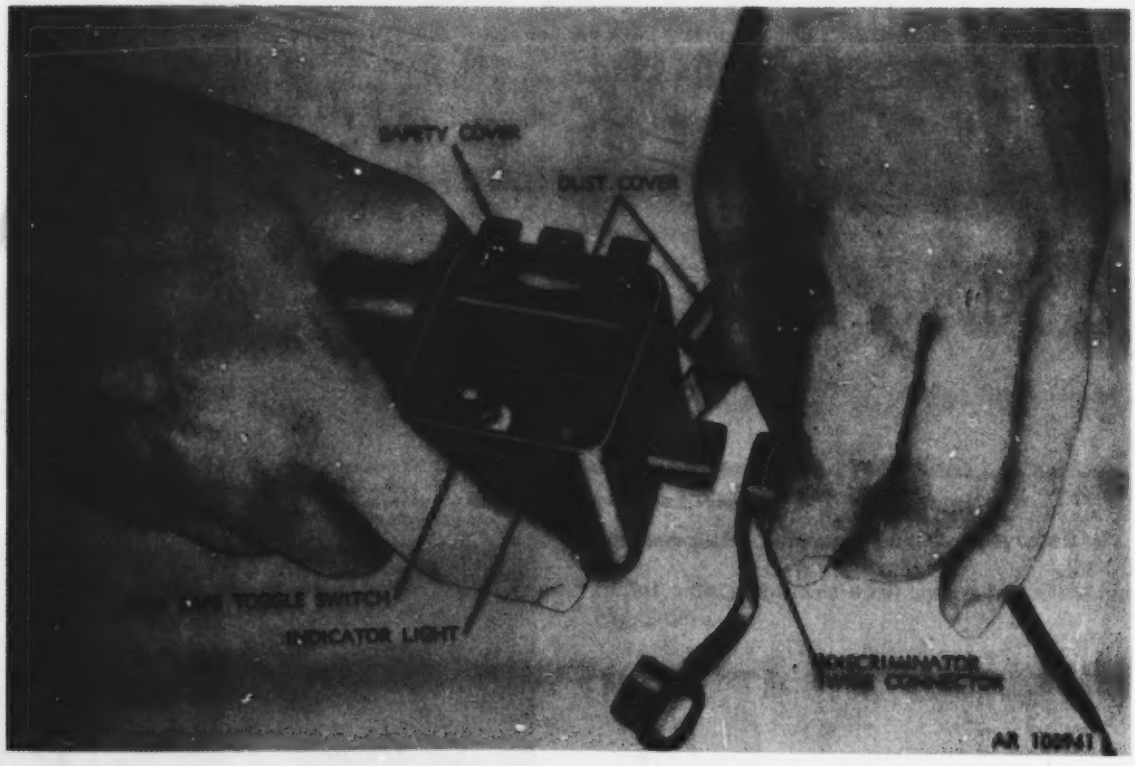


Figure 2-44. Connecting discriminator to firing device.

(3) Standing on two printed marks on discriminator nearest firing device, test circuitry for completion of electrical contact. Watch indicator light.

NOTE

System is operable only if indicator light glows.

(4) If indicator light does not glow, do not use system.

(5) If system is operable, temporarily disconnect discriminator wire from firing device.

(6) Carefully remove launcher from dispenser pouch and place in selected position. (Launcher will operate most effectively at about 90° angle from target road or path at between 3-30 meters (10 to 100 feet) (fig. 2-45).

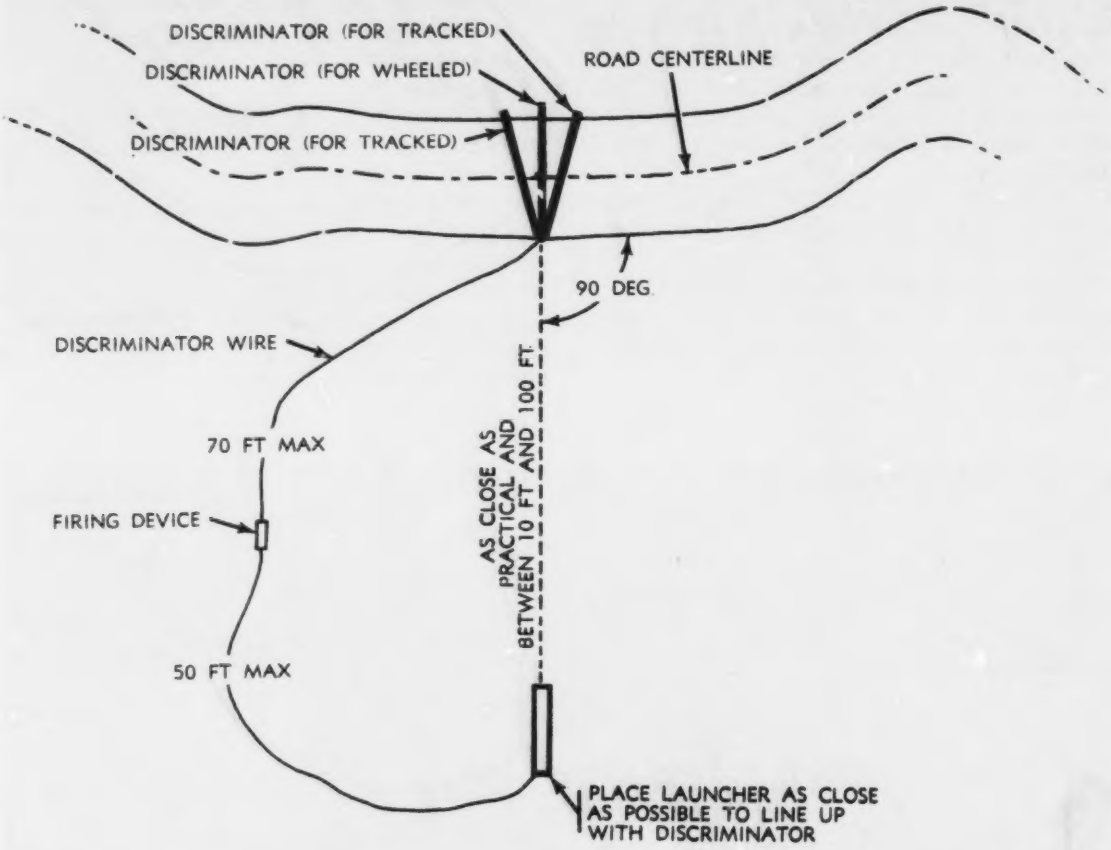


Figure 2-45. Preferred launcher placement.

(7) Remove tape and unwind cable assembly (fig. 2-46).

Figure 2-46. Launcher with cable assembly attached to rocket.

(8) Position rocket cable assembly for connecting to firing device, approximately same distance as between launcher and target impact point.

CAUTION

Assure that firing device is not located in line of fire and take care not to disturb position of discriminator. Do not connect cable assembly to firing device at this time.

(9) Move to site selected for launcher. Assure that intended launcher position affords clear line of fire to target impact area (fig. 2-45).

f. Emplacement in Earth, Sand, or Other Loose Material.

(1) In soft earth, loose sand, etc., scoop up mound approximately 2 feet in diameter to height of 6 to 8 inches (fig. 2-47).

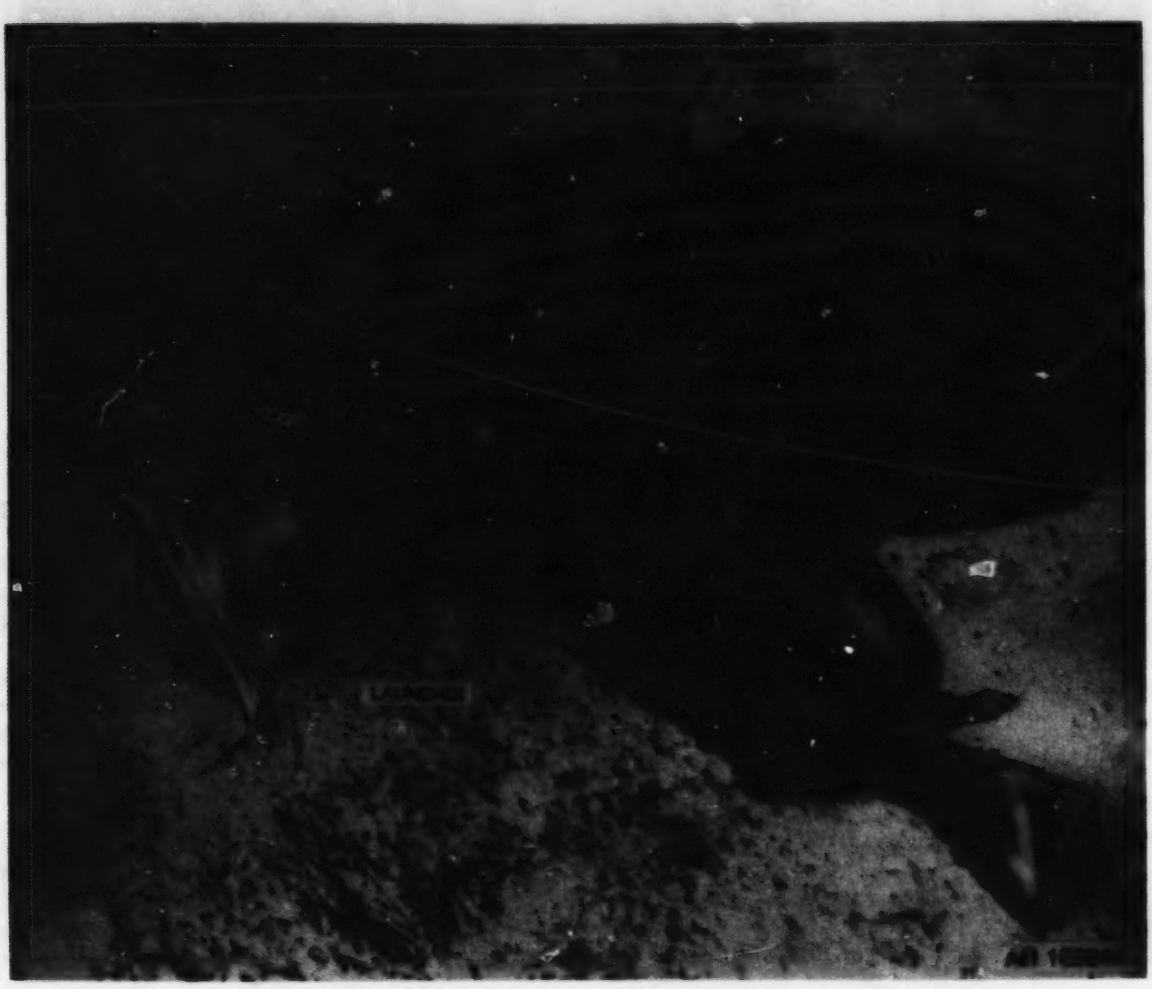


Figure 2-47. Emplaced launcher and sighting assembly, weighted.

(2) Remove circular wooden blocks from launcher end.

(3) Supporting head of rocket, firmly push rocket slowly forward until safety band is exposed (fig. 2-48).

Figure 2-48. Safety band in place and removed.

(4) Remove safety band.

(5) Depress ejection pin and push rocket into launcher until ejection pin is held in depressed position by launcher tube (fig. 2-49).

(6) Continue to push rocket through launcher until contact ring is exposed at aft end. Assure that grounding clip is connected to aluminum grounding ring on rocket (fig. 2-50).

(7) Remove shorting clip from copper ring by pulling cord of tagged shorting clip and push rocket back into launcher.

Figure 2-49. Depressing ejection pin.

Figure 2-50. Exposed shorting clip.

CAUTION

Do not remove grounding clip.

(8) Place waterproof plastic covers over ends of launcher and tape in position (fig. 2-51).

(9) Aim launcher in general direction of target impact point and bed down on scooped-up mound.

(10) Support launcher by packing earth around its sides. Keep forward and aft ends of launcher clear; allow clear area for positioning of sighting assembly.

(11) Position sighting assembly on launcher surface so that peepsight is aft, and both V-shaped supports of sighting assembly straddle launcher tube circumference. Assure supports rest firmly on launcher tube surface.

Figure 2-51. Launcher with bipod assembly and elevation and azimuth sighting assembly.

WARNING

In positioning peepsight, keep hands and arms clear of launcher ends.

(12) Break twig or stick to length of approximately 1 meter (39 inches).

(13) Return to road center and target impact point, position stick up-right at this point (center of discriminator) and support (rocks, sticks, etc.).

(14) Return to launcher and sight through peepsight of sighting assembly to top of stick. Steady sighting assembly with light touch while sighting. Adjust position of launcher only (proper elevation is achieved by adding or removing earth at aft end), treating both devices as a single unit; position both by manipulating rear of launcher.

WARNING

In all handling and sighting operations, remain clear of rear and front of launcher. Sight with body stretched at right angles to launcher.

(15) Temporarily remove sighting assembly.

(16) Fill dispenser pouch with loose earth to about 6 inches from top to allow for tying. Fill accessories pouch with loose earth so as to allow for closing and snapping of cover.

(17) Close both pouches.

(18) Lay dispenser pouch across launcher about 1 inch to rear of forward taped plastic cover.

(19) About 2 inches aft of dispenser pouch, place accessories pouch over launcher. Rear of launcher must remain clear.

(20) Reposition sighting assembly, straddling dispenser pouch. Assure legs of sighting assembly are positioned on launcher and are not caught in or resting on pouch, plastic cover, dirt or tape.

(21) Reconnect firing device to discriminator and assure that indicator light is not lit.

(22) If light is not lit, check and straighten any kinks or twists in discriminator that could cause enough pressure to complete electrical circuitry.

(23) If light continues to glow, do not use system.

(24) If light goes out, proceed with next step.

NOTE

All traces of implanted mine system must be carefully camouflaged.

(25) Recheck camouflaged discriminator, disguising any exposed section.

NOTE

Avoid applying pressure to, or changing position of, discriminator. All other components of system must be disguised. Make final check through sighting device to assure that proper aim has been maintained. If aim has not been maintained adjustments may be made by carefully manipulating rear of launcher. Then remove sight and camouflage lightly. Remove sighting stick.

(26) Remove dust cap from rocket cable assembly connector; lift up safety cover and remove dust cap on firing device connector labeled ROCKET; and join connectors (fig. 2-44).

Figure 2-52. Emplaced launcher and sighting assembly with bipod—weighted.

WARNING

Do not attempt testing after rocket cable assembly is connected to firing device.

(27) Throw toggle switch to ARM position.

WARNING

Mine system is now fully armed and will fire when pressure is applied to discriminator. Stand clear of front and rear of launcher (fig. 2-52).

g. Emplacement on Rock, Shale, etc.

(1) If rocky terrain, or suitable mound cannot be formed to support launcher, use bipod assembly.

(2) Complete steps *f*(2)—(8), above.

(3) Affix bipod base assembly to bipod clip on forward portion of launcher immediately behind taped plastic cover.

(4) Generally aline launcher in direction of target impact point and set firmly on bipod

assembly. Force bipod spikes to take advantage of whatever grip is available. Allow forward end of launcher at least 5 inches clearance from ground.

NOTE

A knurled, threaded assembly on bipod assembly allows for elevation adjustment.

(5) Support launcher by packing available earth, rock, gravel, etc., around sides of launcher. Keep forward and aft ends of launcher clear.

(6) Follow steps *f*(11)—(15), above.

(7) Fill dispenser pouch with whatever anchoring material (earth, rock, gravel, etc.) is available, to about 6 inches from top to allow for tying. Fill accessories pouch so as to allow for easy closing.

(8) Close both pouches.

(9) Follow steps *f*(18)—(27), above.

WARNING

Mine system is now fully armed and will fire when pressure is applied to discriminator. Stand clear of front and rear of launcher.

h. Disarming and Removal.

(1) Carefully remove camouflage from firing device and throw toggle switch to SAFE position.

(2) Disconnect rocket cable assembly from firing device.

(3) Replace connector dust cap at end of rocket cable assembly.

(4) Remove camouflaging material from launcher.

(5) Rewind rocket cable assembly and place at side of launcher.

(6) Remove waterproofing covers from ends of launcher.

(7) Push rocket back through launcher until copper ring is exposed. Replace tagged shorting clip on copper ring just forward of aluminum grounding ring.

WARNING

Complete above steps before proceeding.

(8) Firmly support rocket warhead to prevent launcher damage. Push rocket nose out of launcher until ejection pin to rear of warhead is exposed. Place safety band over ejection pin and secure; push rocket back into launcher.

(9) If bipod base assembly was used, remove; wind rocket cable assembly around, and tape to launcher.

(10) Replace circular packing blocks in launcher.

(11) Unload and shake out accessories pouch and dispenser pouch, but not in vicinity of launcher and components. Keep entire system as clean as possible.

(12) Pack launcher in dispenser pouch.

(13) Disconnect discriminator from firing device, and replace dust caps.

(14) Rewind discriminator device and wire onto spool.

(15) Remove batteries from firing device. Unless immediate use is intended, discard batteries.

(16) Place bipod base assembly, waterproofing covers, sighting assembly, and firing device in accessories compartment and tape on covers.

(17) Slide discriminator spool into accessories pouch.

(18) Fasten accessories pouch and dispenser pouch together.

NOTE

Item may now be retained for reuse.

i. Emplacement Life. Emplacement life is not applicable to the 3.5-inch rocket. However, the effectivity of the mine M24 system is dependent on the life and efficiency of the batteries in the arming device M61.

2-12. Mine, Antitank, Practice: Heavy, M12A1 and M20, with Fuze M604

a. Figures corresponding to these mines are found in paragraph 2-8 (mine M15). Practice mines M12A1 and M20 simulate mine M15, except for the use of practice fuze M604 instead of the M603. Practice fuze M604 operates similarly to the M603 except, that on initiation, a smoke charge functions, emitting a cloud of smoke and creating a moise which indicates the functioning of the mine.

b. Procedures for laying and arming, boobytrapping, disarming and removal (neutralizing), and refuzing procedures for these mines are as follows:

(1) *Mine, antitank, practice: heavy, M12A1 (fig. 1-14).*

(*a*) *Casualty effect and danger area.*

1. Mine M12A1 is used in the training of personnel in the proper method to be observed in the care, handling, and use of heavy service antitank mines. It is shipped empty and filled in the field with sand to simulate weight of service mines.

2. Practice fuze M604 and practice activator M1 contain smoke charges to simulate functioning of the mine. Personnel are warned to be clear and under cover when mine functions since smoke charges explode to emit a cloud of smoke and a loud noise.

(*b*) *Laying and arming.*

1. Remove mine from packing.

2. Examine for cracks, dents, or other signs of unserviceability. If damage is found, replace mine with new one.

3. Using arming plug wrench M20 (fig. 2-20), unscrew arming plug from mine.

4. Inspect fuze well and arming plug threads for presence of foreign material and, if present, remove. Presence of water in fuze well can

be dangerous in areas where temperature drops below freezing and ice forms.

5. Remove fuze M604 from its metal shipping container and inspect for serviceability. If evidence of unserviceability is found, replace fuze with new one.

6. Use hook end of arming wrench to remove safety fork from cover assembly of fuze. Save safety fork (clip) for use in disarming fuze.

7. Insert fuze gently into primary fuze well of mine until it seats firmly. Avoid pressure on pressure plate of fuze when inserting fuze into fuze well. Assure proper clearance between fuze pressure-plate button and shutter of arming plug, by fully seating fuze on internal shoulder of mine fuze well.

NOTE

Because of tolerances permitted in the manufacture, the pressure plate of the fuze M604 may interfere with the movement of the arming plug shutter which is on the bottom of the arming plug. The shutter moves from an outside to a center position as the arming knob is turned from the SAFE to the ARMED position. To predetermine whether there will be proper clearance, an arming wrench M20 of recent manufacture, with a depth gage consisting of a lip projecting from its side, is provided. Use the depth gage as instructed in paragraphs *8* and *9* below.

8. After insertion of the fuze into the fuze well of the mine, and before screwing the arming plug into place, lay the arming wrench on its side on top of the pressure plate of the mine so that the depth gage extends into the fuze well towards the fuze.

9. When the end of the gage touches the pressure plate of the fuze it indicates improper clearance. The lack of proper clearance can be remedied by screwing the arming plug into the mine slightly less than its full normal distance so that the arming plug shutter can be moved freely to the ARMED position. Never leave setting knob pointed to DANGER.

10. With setting knob and shutter in SAFE position, screw arming plug into mine (see NOTE above).

11. Dig 15-inch diameter hole, approximately 5—6 inches deep, with sides sloping approximately 45°.

12. Lay mine on firm foundation with top surface of pressure plate not more than 3 inches beneath ground level.

13. Just before mine is covered, arm mine, using arming wrench, by turning setting knob red pointer from SAFE through DANGER to ARMED. *Do not attempt to force setting knob to Armed position.*

14. Camouflage mine in accordance with instructions in FM 20-32.

(*c*) *Boobytrapping.* Boobytrapping of mine requires a practice activator, the correct primed firing device, and one or more tripwires.

1. Remove tape and shipping sleeve from secondary fuze well (side well, bottom well, or both).

2. Inspect secondary fuze well carefully to assure it is free of foreign matter.

3. Remove plug and its gasket from head of practice activator M1; screw activator hand tight into secondary fuze well of mine.

4. Assuring that small rubber gasket is in place inside activator, screw firing device hand tight into activator. (Firing device requires no blasting cap when used with activator).

5. Install tripwires, as required.

6. Arm firing device by removing its safety pins, always removing positive safety pin last.

7. Save safety pins, activator plug and its gasket for use in disarming and removal.

(*d*) *Disarming and Removal (Neutralizing).*

1. Carefully uncover concealed mine. Examine side and bottom secondary fuze wells for boobytrapping devices (secondary fuzes). Tripwires may have been installed, which will initiate secondary fuze by either pull or release.

2. Cut all slack tripwires. Do not cut any taut tripwires.

WARNING

If taut tripwires are encountered when attempting to neutralize mine, do not cut wires under any circumstances. Attach long rope or wire to mine without disturbing taut wire. Then, remove mine cautiously—mine may detonate—by pulling on long rope or wire from protected position. If this method is not practicable, refer matter to specially trained personnel.

3. Replace all safety pins in firing devices, always replacing positive safety pin first. Refer to TM 9-1375-213-12 for instructions pertaining to particular firing device involved.

4. Unscrew firing devices from activator.

5. Unscrew activator. Replace plug and its gasket in head of activator.

6. Turn setting knob of arming plug to SAFE position.

7. Remove arming plug by unscrewing in counterclockwise direction.

8. Remove fuze by grasping fuze pressure plate with fingers. Fuze should come out easily. Do not attempt to remove fuze if frozen in place.

9. Insert safety fork (clip) in fuze.

10. After removing fuze, screw arming plug back into place, hand tight, with pointer on setting knob pointing to SAFE.

11. Remove tripwires and replace tape over secondary fuze well.

12. If required, remove sand from mine.

13. Restore mine and fuze to original position and packing.

14. Mine may be laid and removed any number of times, provided neither fuzes nor mines show evidence of damage or deterioration.

(*e*) *To Reuse Functioned Mine and Fuze.*

1. If mine and fuzes have functioned and mine casing is undamaged, replace main fuze and practice activator with new ones.

2. Retain firing mechanism of firing device. Base coupling with fired primer should be replaced. Firing mechanism may be recocked by placing end of stick, pencil, or nail against firing pin and pushing back until it is held in place by release pin.

3. Install safety pin.

4. Restore mine, new fuze, new practice activator, and firing device to original condition and packing.

(2) *Mine, Antitank, Practice: Heavy, M20 (fig. 1-15).* Laying and arming, boobytrapping, functioning, disarming, removal (neutralizing), recovery, and refuzing procedures for the practice mine M20 and practice fuze M604, are similar to those found in paragraphs *b* (1) (*a*) through (*e*).

CHAPTER 3

OPERATOR MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

Section I. SERVICE UPON RECEIPT OF MATERIEL

3-1. General

a. Upon receipt of mine materiel, verify each packaged item against the requisition list. If marking on packaging conflicts with nomenclature on requisition, check with ammunition supply personnel to determine if an issue error has been made.

b. Unless packing boxes show evidence of moisture or damage to the extent that contents may be unusable, do not open until materiel is to be used.

c. All standard precautions for care and handling of ammunition are applicable to mine items.

3-2. Unpackaging Precautions

a. Inspection.

(1) Inspect markings on packaging for legibility of lot number. If illegible, open box, note lot number stencilled on inner pack or item, and restore illegible numbers.

(2) Visually inspect each box/container for damage or indication that the contents may be damaged.

(3) Unpack only as far as necessary to determine the serviceability of the materiel. Do not open undamaged barrier bags or juggle wrapped containers.

(4) If outer box/container is damaged beyond repair, transfer contents to a serviceable box/container and mark accordingly.

(5) If necessary, visually inspect each item according to procedures in chapter 4.

(6) If barrier bags are damaged but ammunition is serviceable, repackage per paragraph 4-9 and give priority of issue.

(7) Operator personnel will repack unused items in original serviceable outer containers to preserve their serviceability.

NOTE

Save some boxes and packing material for immediate re-use. Contact Direct Support Maintenance for disposition of remainder of boxes.

b. Pallets.

WARNING

Wear gloves and safety glasses or goggles when cutting strapping. Avoid being struck by ends of straps when tension is released.

c. Wirebound Boxes (fig. 3-1).

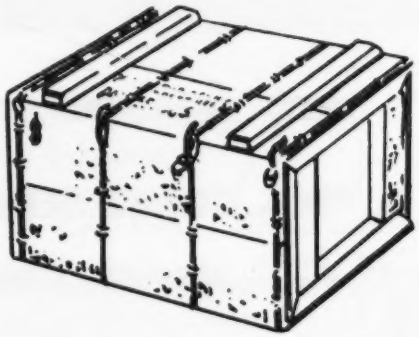
(1) Cut lead seal wire with pliers and remove.

(2) Bend wire loops up straight using a salee closer (fig. 3-2), screwdriver, or pliers.

(3) Lift lid panel to open box.

(4) Remove top packing (if any) from box.

(5) Remove inner packs.



CLOSED AND SEALED

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Figure 3-1. Typical wirebound box.

Figure 3-2. Sallee Closer.

d. Wood Boxes with Hasp and Hinge.

(1) Cut steel strapping with metal cutting shears.

(2) Remove and dispose of straps.

WARNING

To prevent injury, release tension by pressing down on top of box while cutting straps on side of box.

(3) Cut lead seal wire with pliers and remove.

(4) Turn catch and open hasp.

(5) Lift box top to open.

(6) Remove top padding/filler (if any) from box.

(7) Remove inner pack(s).

e. Fiber Containers (fig. 3-3).

(1) Remove sealing tape(s) by pulling end tab or tear strip.

(2) Twist end cap and pull off. If container has two end caps, do not remove second end cap until contents have been removed from the open end.

(3) Remove any padding pieces from container.

(4) Remove contents by pulling out item. Container may be tilted to allow item to slide out far enough to be grasped by hand.

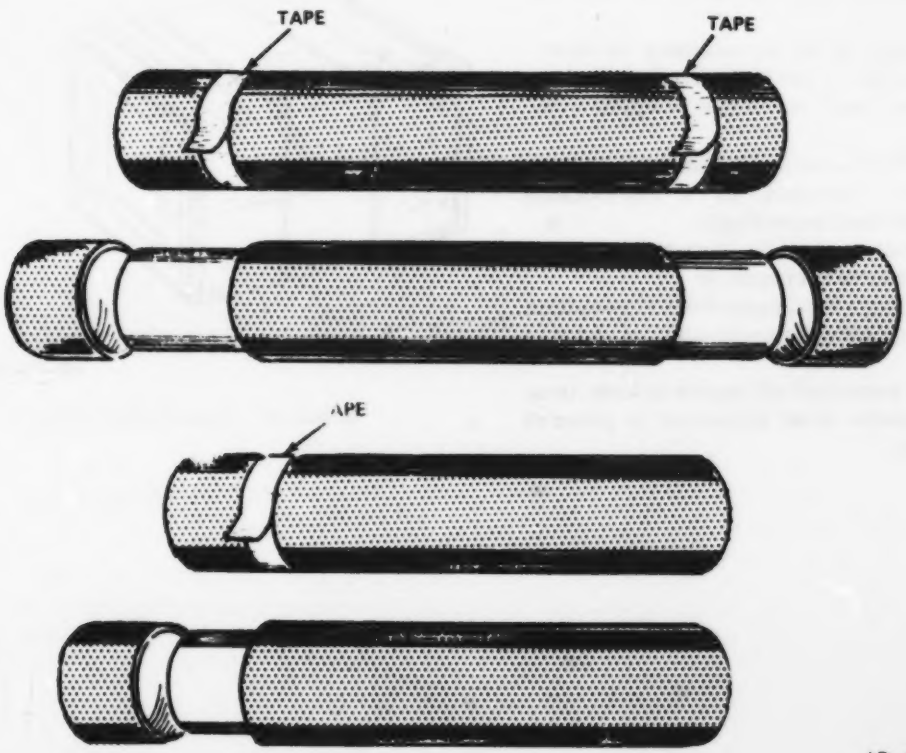

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Figure 3-3. Typical fiber containers.

f. Vapor Barrier Bags.

(1) Cut barrier bag open along the edge with most excess material as close to seal as possible.

(2) Cut or remove tape from inner container.

(3) Open container and remove padding, if any.

(4) Remove items. If all items are not removed, close and seal package following procedures in chapter 4.

g. Ammunition Metal Container (fig. 3-4).

(1) Using key attached to container (or from another container), remove sealing strip.

(2) Remove top of can.

(3) Remove any padding from container.

(4) Remove contents.

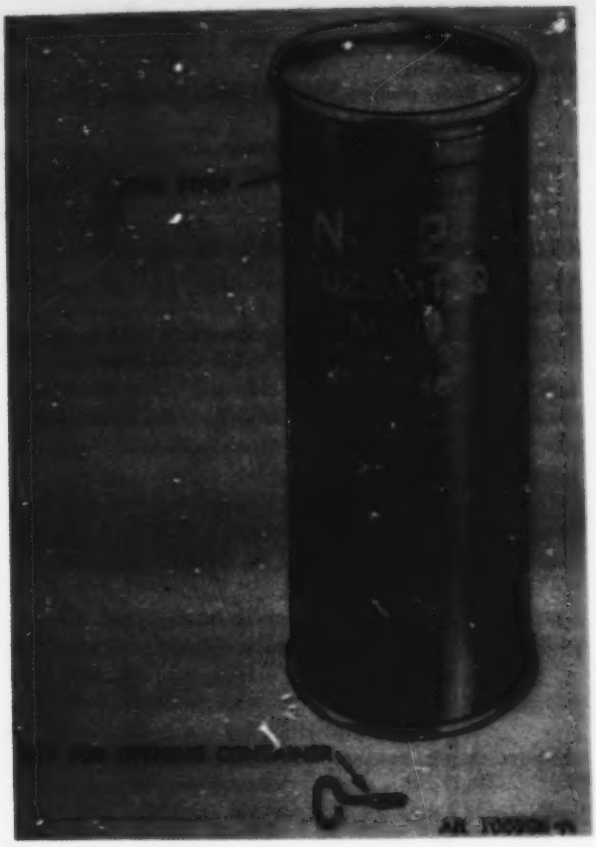

Figure 3-4. Ammunition metal container.

Section II. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

3-3. Common Tools and Equipment

Standard and commonly used tools and equipment having general application to this ammunition are authorized for issue by tables of organization and equipment (TOE).

3-4. Repair Parts and Special Tools

Repair parts and special tools required at organizational level are listed in Appendix B.

Section III. MAINTENANCE

3-5. General

Maintenance at the operator level consists mainly of preventive maintenance. Before deployment, inspect items for defects that may cause materiel not to function as designed.

3-6. Inspection

a. Inspect mines and relevant materiel for defects (table 3-1).

b. Do not use defective items; turn in to authorized disposal personnel.

c. Lightly rusted or corroded items with metal components are serviceable and safe to use. Excessive rust or corrosion should be removed at organizational level if item is not to be used at once.

Table 3-1. Defective Material—Operator Level

Item	Defect
Mines	1. Exuding. 2. Badly crushed, crumbled, dented, cracked, or broken body. 3. Case rusted with penetration. 4. Water soaked. 5. Extreme corrosion.

3-7. Cleaning/Preservation

a. Wipe clean items that have dirt, mud, grease, or sand. Use clean, dry cloth or other nonabrasive material.

b. Wipe off light rust, which can be removed from metal components with clean, dry cloth.

3-8. Adjustment of Firing Device and Fuze Safety Pin

a. Inspect for missing safety pins.

b. Inspect safety pins for security.

c. Adjust by spreading legs of cotter pin(s).

CHAPTER 4

ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

4-1. General

a. Maintenance at the organizational level is performed by designated personnel in using units. Its purpose is to prevent further deterioration of ammunition which has been exposed to rough handling or adverse weather conditions. Direct support units may be called upon to provide technical assistance and packaging materials.

b. Responsibilities for maintenance are limited to those functions specified in Appendix C, Maintenance Allocation Chart (MAC). Only maintenance operations for which procedures are given in this manual or in the weapon operator's manual are authorized.

c. Maintenance shall be performed at least 90 feet from any ammunition magazine or storage shelter.

d. Remove ammunition from packaging before performing maintenance on packaging materials.

4-2. Expendable Materials

a. Paint, cleaning compounds, and other expendable materials authorized for use by organizational maintenance personnel are listed in Appendix D.

b. Expendable materials should be requisitioned through normal channels on an as-required basis.

4-3. Inspection of Packaging

If receipt inspection or storage inspection of packaging reveals damage or deterioration to the extent that serviceability of the ammunition is questionable, unpack ammunition (using procedures in paragraphs 3-1 and 3-2) and visually inspect inner packs and/or items. Unpack only as far as necessary to determine serviceability.

a. Packaging Defects. Specific inspection criteria and identification of defects (as acceptable, reparable or irreparable) are outlined in table 4-1. The most commonly encountered packaging defects are listed below:

(1) Outer containers (boxes) damaged, weathered, or rotted to the extent contents are not protected.

(2) Inner container damaged to the extent contents are not protected or cannot be readily removed.

(3) Container cap or closure insecure to the extent contents are not protected.

(4) Inner containers wet (except metal), rusted, moldy, or mildewed.

(5) Hardware or banding loose, missing, broken, or ineffective.

(6) Handle or cleat missing or broken.

(7) Contents loose to the extent item may be damaged in handling.

Table 4-1. Inspection Criteria for Packaging

Wooden boxes and crates			
Component	Acceptable	Reparable	Irreparable at organizational level
Hardware	Operative and tight. Nails, screws and fasteners present and in good condition.	Inoperative or loose. Nails, screws, and fasteners which can be replaced or properly sealed.	None None
Ends	Free from damage.	Broken or missing cleats and handles.	Damage which requires disassembly of box.
Wood	Splits less than 3-inches long no closer than 1 inch to edge of board or adjoining split. The board must be seucred by at least one nail on each side of the split when it extends to the end of the board. Warping which does not prevent sealing of box or insertion of required ammunition.	Splits over 3 inches but no closer than 1 inch to edge of board or adjoining split, or 1/8-inch wide, which can be repaired by use of corrugated fasteners. None	Splits closer than 1 inch to edge of board or adjoining split or over 1/8-inch wide. Warping which prevents insertion or removal of rounds and/or sealing of the box.

Table 4-1. Inspection Criteria for Packaging—Continued

Component	Acceptable	Reparable	Irreparable at organizational level
	Light mold which can be brushed off. Mildew stains which do not effect legibility of markings.	None	Excessive mildew and mold which cannot be removed and which render markings illegible.
	Sound tight knots the diameter of which do not exceed ¾ the width of the board.	None	Holes or loose knots which exceed 1½ inches in largest diameter or 1/3 width of board.
	Skids securely attached to box or crate. Knots no greater than ¼ the width of skid.	Loose skids.	Knots greater than ¼ the width of skid.
Strapping	Present and unweakened by rust or distortion.	Missing, rusted or distored	None
		Wirebound Boxes	
Wirebound box	Slight scratches, dents-non penetrating.	Slight dry rot or fungus.	Completely crushed or broken. Badly dry rotted or fungus-covered inside and out. Inspect infested. Warping that prevents reassembly.
Bound Panels	Slight scratches, dents-non pentrating.	Small break or split in panel. Markings illegible. Surface damage leaving protruding splinters.	Panel broken in more than one place. Panel extensively worn or punctured.
End panels	Intact and fully secured.	Slight rust. Staples missing.	One or more wire broken. Wire rusted through.
		Fiber containers	
Metal ends	Minor rust, cracks, indentations or splits which would not impair water proofing or serviceability of container.	None	Perforations, excessive rust or ends which are crushed or not securely crimped to body.
Body and cap	No tears, cuts, or gouges.	Cuts, tears or gouges not closer than 1 inch to closure, less than ½ square inch in area and unpenetrated layers which can be spot painted.	Cuts, tears or gouges closer than 1 inch to closure more than ½ square inch in area, or through all impregnated layers.
	No mold, mildew or rot.	None	Molded, mildewed or rotted.
	Free from wrinkles caused by looseness between layers.	None	Wrinkled or peeling.
	Blisters with combined area totaling less than ½ square inch.	None	Blisters with combined area of more than ½ square inch.
	No moisture absorption.	None	Wet or soft containers.
		Metal containers	
Body	Dents less than ¼ inch deep.	Dents deeper than ¼ inch which may be removed without weakening structure of container.	Dents which impair the structural integrity of the material.

Table 4-1. Inspection Criteria for Packaging—Continued

Component	Acceptable	Reparable	Irreparable at organizational level
	Tight seams which prevent entrance of moisture.	None	Loose or leaking seams.
	Free from rust.	Minor rust which can be removed.	Rust which has caused pitting and perforations.
	Free from perforations.	None	Perforated.
Caps and covers	Dents which do not prevent cover from closing.	Dents which can be removed.	Dents whch cannot be removed and/or prevent assembly to body.
	Free from rust.	Minor rust which can be removed.	Rust which has caused excessive pitting.

b. Corrective Action.

(1) Replace unserviceable containers using procedures in paragraph 4-9.

(2) Repair broken or damaged boxes using procedures in paragraph 4-7.

(3) Tighten or replace hardware or banding using procedures in paragraph 4-6.

4-4. Inspection of Mines

a. Materiel Defects. Specific defects (identified as acceptable, reparable or irreparable) and inspection criteria are outlined in table 4-2. The most commonly encountered types of materiel defects are listed and illustrated below.

(1) Peeling, blistered or scratched protective coatings on painted surfaces.

(2) Cracks, dents, and other obvious damage to components.

(3) Missing, illegible, incorrect or misleading markings.

b. Corrective Action.

(1) Acceptable material to be repackaged using procedures in paragraph 4-9.

(2) Reparable items to be cleaned. Clean flaked or blistered coating and touch up paint and marking following procedures in paragraph 4-5.

(3) Re-mark following procedures in paragraph 4-5.

c. Disposition of Irreparable Items. For disposition of irreparable ammunition, contact the next higher Maintenance level Contact EOD personnel for disposition of mines considered to be hazardous.

4-5. Cleaning, Touch-Up, and Marking of Mines.

WARNING

Primers (for mine fuze) will be cleaned only with rags dampened with alcohol or acetone.

a. Cleaning.

NOTE

Rags will be stored in noncombustible self-closing containers. Wastes or used rags will be placed in water filled containers. Areas will be well-ventilated where solvents and paints are used.

(1) Remove dirt, mud, and other foreign material using rags or brushes. Use rags dampened with alcohol or acetone to remove grease.

(2) Using nonferrous brush, remove flaked, chipped, blistered, or peeling paint.

(3) Remove rust using nonferrous brush or sandpaper.

Table 4-2. Inspection Criteria for Mines and Fuzes

Item	Acceptable	Reparable	Irreparable
Markings	Legible and correct.	Illegible. Correct data available for remarking.	Correct data cannot be determined.
Paint or protective coat	No scratches, peeling or blistering.	Scratches, peeling or blistering in spots.	Scratches, peeling or blistered requiring complete repaint.
Body	Free from rust.	Minor rust which can be removed with wire brush, sandpaper, or steel wool.	Extensive rust cannot be removed with wire brush, sandpaper, or steel wool.

Table 4-2. Inspection Criteria for Mines and Fuzes—Continued

Item	Acceptable	Reparable	Irreparable
Fuze Well	Light corrosion on liner.	Minor rust or corrosion which can be removed. Light rust which can be removed.	Beyond repair due to extensive corrosion and etching. Damaged threads. Heavy rust on threads.
Markings	Correct and legible.	Missing, illegible, incorrect, or misleading, and correct data is available for remarking.	Correct data cannot be determined.
Body	Free from corrosion. Free from cracks. Threads undamaged.	None None None	Extensive corroded. Cracks in metal parts. Threads damaged.
Safety pin & pull wire (when used)	Safety pins in position. Pull wire with light corrosion.	None	Safety pins not in position. Pull wire broken or heavily corroded.
Body marking	Minor cuts, scratches and dents. Legible and Correct.	None. Illegible, correct data available for remarking.	Severe cuts, tears and dents. Correct data cannot be determined. Cracked bodies.
Body	Free from corrosion	None.	Corroded.

NOTE

Clean fuze well and threads with small stainless steel brush and rags dampened with alcohol.

(4) Inspect cleaned item for cracks or other damage or deterioration.

(5) Allow solvent-cleaned surfaces to dry thoroughly before painting.

b. Touch-up.

(1) Use masking tape to cover existing markings which are in good condition and parts, such as fuze threads, etc., which should not be painted.

(2) Using a spray can or brush, cover bare metal with primer and allow to dry.

(3) Using a spray can or brush, paint primed area with two coats, allowing first coat to dry before applying second.

(4) After paint has dried, remove masking tape.

c. Re-marking.

(1) Observe markings on a like item for correct positioning of data.

(2) Using a felt marker or small brush and paint, restore any illegible or missing markings. (See tabulated data in chapter 1 for color identification).

(3) Allow markings to dry before handling or repacking.

4-6. Maintenance of Packaging Hardware

a. Repair of Damaged Hardware. Hardware which has been damaged to the point that it is inoperable is usually irreparable; however, minor damage can usually be corrected by straightening, as follows:

(1) Using pliers carefully, bend damaged item until its configuration is the same as the serviceable item.

(2) Test repaired hardware for proper functioning.

b. Replacement of Irreparable Hardware. Hardware which cannot be repaired can be replaced with a serviceable item cannibalized from an unserviceable container, as follows:

(1) Using a screwdriver, remove unserviceable hardware.

(2) Attempt to reinstall serviceable hardware in existing holes. Secure with screws.

(3) If screws are missing or cannot be tightened in existing holes, proceed as follows:

(*a*) Replace missing screws with others obtained from an unserviceable box.

(*b*) If screws cannot be tightened, move hardware (with box top in place) to a different

location where screws can be secured. If necessary, carve notch to accomodate hinge pin.

(c) Mark location for attaching screws and remove hardware.

(d) Drive and remove a small nail at each location to provide a pilot hole.

(e) Place hardware and screws in position and secure.

c. Replacing Broken, Loose, or Deteriorated Strapping.

(1) Cut pieces of 5/8-inch banding of sufficient length to go around box plus about 6 to 8 inches.

(2) Position strap(s) under box.

(3) Insert one strap end into strap stretcher so that strap is held firmly by stretcher, with about 3 inches of strap protruding.

(4) Place clip over strap end.

(5) Thread loose end of strap through clip and into stretcher head.

(6) Tighten strap by repeated movement of ratchet lever, until edges begin to cut into box.

(7) Using banding crimper, crimp clip in two places.

(8) Release locking pawl on stretcher and slide stretcher out.

(9) Cut off excess strapping.

(10) Repeat (3) through (9) above, for each strap.

4-7. Maintenance of Packaging Containers and Materials

a. Cleaning of Wood and Wirebound Boxes. Using rags, soap and water, wire brush, or sandpaper, as necessary, remove mud, dirt, or foreign material such as slight dry rot, mildew, or fungus.

b. Repair of Cracks and Splits in Wood.

(1) Hold board tight so that the crack or split is closed.

(2) Hammer corrugated fasteners into wood at 4 to 6 inch intervals. Fastener should be centered across crack.

c. Repair of Wirebound Panels. The normal method of repair for wirebound boxes is replacement of the damaged section or the whole box with a good section or box from expended ammunition. Always assure that the correct markings, including lot number of the items within it, are on the replacement box. If no replacement section or box is available, minor repairs may be made to damaged panels to restore the box to a serviceable state.

(1) Splinters should be scraped off and the area smoothed with a pocket knife and sandpaper, if necessary.

(2) Cracked or penetrated panels may be reinforced by nailing a similar or smaller sized panel from a scrap box over the damaged one. Nail from the inside and hammer over the nail points.

(3) Broken wires may be spliced with available scrap wire. Twist the splice wire together with the broken ends for at least 6 inches on each side of the break and hammer the wires flat against the panel(s).

d. Repair of Broken Cleats, Battens, or Wood Handles.

(1) Remove broken cleat with claw hammer or pry bar.

(2) Remove serviceable cleat with claw hammer or pry bar from an otherwise unserviceable box.

(3) Position serviceable cleat in box and secure with three to five small nails.

(4) Bend nails over inside of box with hammer.

e. Repair of Rope or Strap Handles.

(1) Remove cleats holding handle with claw hammer or pry bar.

(2) Remove serviceable handle from an otherwise unserviceable box by removing the holding cleats with claw hammer or pry bar.

NOTE

Do not remove nails or staples attaching handles to cleats.

(3) Position serviceable handle and cleats and attach to box with three to five nails in each cleat.

(4) Bend nails over inside of box with hammer.

f. Painting of Wood Boxes. Normally, used boxes will not be painted except to obliterate previous markings or to indicate less than full pack (paragraph 4-10).

4-8. Marking of Packaging Material

a. Markings on Outer Box. The following information must be legible on each box:

Title	Example
Nomenclature	MINE, APERS, M16 W/COMBINATION FUZE M605
National Stock Number (Including DODIC)	1345-00-028-5131 K092
Lot Number	IOP 7-7
Date of Manufacture	12-55
Quantity	4 (Usually precedes nomenclature)

NOTE

Ends of box will have DODIC and Lot Number.

b. Markings on Inner Container. The following information must be legible on each inner container:

Title	Example
Nomenclature	MINE, APERS, M16: W/COMBINATION FUZE
DODIC	K092
Lot Number	IOP 7-7
Quantity	1

c. Restoration of Markings.

(1) Carefully observe information and location of markings on packaging of like item.

(2) Using waterproof ink marker, china marking pencil, or small brush and paint, restore markings which are faded, obliterated during cleaning, or painted over.

(3) Check markings for accuracy and allow to dry.

(4) Repack mines following procedures in paragraph 4-9.

4-9. Repacking Procedures

NOTE

Repair parts, Appendix B, reflect most recent packaging. See Appendix E for packing and marking data.

a. General.

(1) Always repack mines in serviceable packaging containers.

(2) Select packaging components from those for similar mine items.

(3) Use filler pads, as required, for a tight pack.

(4) Re-mark package, as necessary, to assure proper markings (paragraph 4-8).

b. Metal Container.

(1) Place item in container so that it is firmly seated in filler materials.

(2) Cover any sensitive parts such as primers, with padding.

(3) Place top on container.

(4) Seal with plastic filament tape or black nylon tape by wrapping joint in a double layer and folding edges over top.

c. Vapor Barrier Bag.

(1) Place protective materials around sensitive parts (primer, etc.) of item.

(2) Place the item(s) into paperboard box.

(3) Close paperboard box and seal with tape.

(4) Insert box in barrier bag.

(5) Exhaust air from bag, fold edges over and seal with tape.

d. Wood Box with Hasp and Hinge.

(1) Place inner pack(s) in box. Position items to balance load for carrying.

(2) Use filler material or empty inner containers when box is not full. Place padding on top of items.

(3) Close box top.

(4) Close hasp.

(5) Rotate hasp catch to latch position.

e. Wirebound Box.

(1) Position inner pack(s) on bottom of box. Position items to balance load for carrying.

(2) Place box ends in position with enough filler material to make a tight pack.

(3) Raise box front into position and hold.

(4) Raise box back into position and hold.

(5) Close top, being careful to fit wire loops on top over wire loops on front.

(6) Bend wire loops flat against box using a sallee closer (fig. 3-2).

f. Pallet.

(1) Arrange boxes, etc., on pallet in the same configuration as the original load, if possible. Distribute load for balance.

(2) Place separators between rows.

(3) Place top in position.

(4) Cut 1-1/4 inch banding pieces about 2 feet longer than pallet girth.

(5) Position straps under part of pallet bottom.

(6) Position wood strips under straps to protect ammunition packaging.

(7) Insert one strap end from rear into strap stretcher so that strap is held firmly by stretcher and about 4 to 6 inches of strap protudes.

(8) Place clip over strap end.

(9) Thread loose end of that strap through clip and into stretcher head.

(10) Tighten strap, by repeated movement of ratchet lever, until edges begin to cut into wood.

(11) Using banding crimper, crimp clip in two places.

(12) Release locking pawl on stretcher and slide stretcher out.

(13) Cut off excess strapping.

(14) Repeat steps (7) through (13), above, for each strap.

4-10. Painting and Marking of Boxes with Light Loads

NOTE

Organizations will apply this procedure only when boxes with less than full contents are to be returned to storage area or transported to new location. When painting of boxes is required, re-marking (except quantity) may be avoided by applying masking tape in markings prior to painting.

Boxes with less than full contents will painted orange, as follows:

a. Check contents with markings on box to verify that nomenclature and lot number are correct.

b. Make diagram of markings on box and record all markings except quantity figure.

c. Apply orange enamel to all outer surfaces of box. If enamel is not available, use orange lacquer.

d. When box is dry, re-mark box with correct markings (paragraph *b*, above).

e. Count quantity of items in box and mark number on box in the same position as the original quantity figure.

f. Mark the words "LIGHT BOX" on each side of box, using approximately the same letters as original markings.

CHAPTER 5

SHIPMENT/MOVEMENT AND STORAGE

Section I. SHIPMENT/MOVEMENT

5-1. Precautions

a. Provide adequate protection for land mines during transportation.

b. Assure that mines will not be damaged, contaminated or otherwise degraded so that their usefulness becomes impaired or that they become dangerous.

5-2. Instructions

a. Transportation.

(1) Block and brace packages being transported in trucks, jeeps, and other tactical vehicles.

NOTE

Blocking and bracing must be adequate to withstand sudden stops and starts, as well as off-road operation.

(2) If packing is broken or damaged but munitions remain serviceable, restore or replace packing by using acceptable packing material. Assure that all markings (e.g., lot number, nomenclature, NSN, etc.) are transferred to new packing.

b. Handling.

WARNING

Avoid imporper handling—it may prove hazardous to personnel and impair reliability and safety of materials.

(1) Retain materials in their packing until issued.

(2) Do not roll, drop, throw, or subject boxes to rough handling.

5-3. Data

The following information appears on the outer pack:

a. Department of Transportation (DOT) shipping class and designation.

b. National Stock Number (NSN) and Department of Defense Identification Code (DODIC).

c. Ammunition lot number.

d. Gross weight of packing container and contents.

e. Cubical displacement of packing container.

f. Date manufactured.

g. Descriptive nomenclature of packed item.

h. Storage temperature limit (if nonstandard)

Section II. STORAGE

5-4. Precautions

a. Select level, well drained sites free from readily ignitable and flammable materials.

b. Provide nonflammable or fire-resistant overhead covers (e.g., tarpaulin) for all items. Maintain overhead between cover and items. Keep cover at least 6 inches from pile on ends and at sides to permit circulation of air.

c. Temporarily store unserviceable items in segregated area for inspection and repacking.

5-5. Data

a. Field Storage Compatibility Groups.

(1) *General.* Storage compatibility groups are the primary groupings for segregating ammunition for storage in the field. Safety procedures covering storage are based on the following factors: Normally only one kind of material is stored in a stack. Always keep initiating devices separated from other high explosives. Arrange items in stacks so as to facilitate inventory and inspection.

NOTE

Where camouflage is a consideration, stacks may be stepped-in toward top (terraced or pyramid stacking) to decrease shadows. Whenever desirable, components of complete rounds may be stored within the same FSU.

(2) *Field storage category for explosive materials.* Explosives and components, such as blasting caps, firing devices and safety fuzes, are included in category E of field storage categories.

b. Quantity-Distance for Field Storage Categories. Procedures specified in table 5-1 are to be used for guidance in field storage of military explosives. It must be emphasized that any reduction of distances or increase in tonnages will increase the probability of loss of life and ammunition (see also TM 9-1300-206).

Table 5-1. Quantity-Distance Data for Field Storage Category E

	Gross tons per FSU	Minimum distance in feet between			
		Stacks unbarricaded	Stacks barricaded	FSU unbarricaded	Categories
Less than 5	50	75	60	300	900
5-10 maximum	50	105	75	300	900

c. Permanent Installation Storage. For permanent storage, standard quantity-distance classes and storage compabiltiy groups given in AR 385-64 and TM 9-1300-206 apply.

5-6. Procedures

a. When stacking, use heavy well supported dunnage to prevent stack from sinking, and to keep bottom tier off ground.

b. Use hardstand of gravel and sand rather than excessive dunnage.

c. Allow at least 6 inch clearance beneath pile for air circulation.

d. Dig suitable trenches around stacking area to prevent water from flowing under pile.

APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

A-1. Administrative Publications

a. Army Regulations.

Reporting of Transportation Discrepancies in Shipments	AR 55-38
Malfunctions Involving Ammunition and Explosives	AR 75-1
Accident Reporting and Records	AR 385-40
Firing Guided Missiles and Heavy Rockets for Training Target Practice, and Combat	AR 385-62
Policies and Procedures for Firing Ammunition for Training, Target Practice, and Combat	AR 385-63
Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards	AR 385-64

b. DA Pamphlets. The following publication index should be consulted frequently for the lastest changes or revisions of references given in this appendix and for new publications relating to the material covered in this manual:

Consolidated Index of Army Publications and Blank Forms	DA Pam 310-1

A-2. Blank Forms

Discrepancy in Shipment Report	SF 361
Report of Discrepancy (ROD)	SF Form 364
US Army Accident Investigation Report	DA Form 285
Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms	DA Form 2028
Maintenance Request	DA Form 2407
Ammunition Condition Report	DA Form 2415
Fire Report	DA Form 3985

A-3. Doctrinal, Training and Organizational Publications

Explosives and Demolitions	FM 5-25
Boobytraps (U)	(C)FM 5-31
Conventional Ammunition Maintenance Unit Operations	FM 9-19
Conventional Ammunition Unit Operations	FM 9-38
Mine/Countermine Operations at the Company Level	FM 20-32

A-4. Equipment Publications

a. Technical Manuals.

Ammunition, General	TM 9-1300-200
Ammunition and Explosives Standards	TM 9-1300-206
Ammunition Maintenance	TM 9-1300-250
Use of Mine, Antitank: HE, Heavy M15 as a Substitute for Charge Assembly, Demolition: M37 or M183	TM 9-1375-200/2
Operators and Organizational Maintenance Manual (Including Repair Parts and Special Tools List): Demolition Materials	TM 9-1375-213-12
The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS)	TM 38-750
Destruction of Conventional Ammunition and Improved Conventional Munitions to Prevent Enemy Use (Excluding Toxic and Incapacitating Chemical Agents) (for Combat Units)	TM 750-244-5-1

b. Technical Bulletins

Federal Item Name Directory for Supply Cataloging: Alphabetic Index of Names (Cataloging Handbook H6) ..... SB 708-6A
Department of Defense Ammunition Code (Cataloging Handbook H3) ..... SB 708-30

A-5. Supply Catalogs

Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers United States and Canada, - Code to Name, (Cataloging Handbook H4-2) ..... SB 708-42
FSC Group 13 Ammunition and Explosives (Classes 1340-1398) ..... SC 1340/98-IL

APPENDIX B

REPAIR PARTS AND SPECIAL TOOLS LIST

Section I. INTRODUCTION

B-1. Scope

This appendix lists spares and repair parts required for performance of organizational maintenance of land mines. It authorizes the requisitioning and issue of spares and repair parts, as indicated by the source and maintenance codes.

B-2. General

This Repair Parts and Special Tools List is divided into the following sections:

a. Section II. Repair Parts List. A list of spares and repair parts authorized for use in the performance of maintenance. The list also includes parts which must be removed for replacement of the authorized parts. Parts lists are composed of functional groups in numeric sequence, with the parts in each group listed in figure and item number sequence. Bulk materials are listed in NSN sequence.

b. Section III. Special Tools List. A list of special tools and other special support equipment authorized for the performance of maintenance.

c. Section IV. National Stock Number and Part Number Index. A list, in National item identification number (NIIN) sequence, of all National stock numbers (NSN) appearing in the listings, followed by a list in alphameric sequence of all part numbers appearing in the listings. National stock numbers and part numbers are cross-referenced to each illustration figure and item number appearance. This index is followed by a cross-reference list of reference designators to figure and item numbers.

B-3. Explanation of Columns

a. Illustration. This column is divided as follows:

(1) *Figure Number.* Indicates the figure number of the illustration on which the item is shown.

(2) *Item Number.* The number used to identify item called out in the illustration.

b. Source, Maintenance, and Recoverability (SMR) Codes.

(1) *Source Code.* Source codes indicate the manner of acquiring support items for maintenance, repair, or overhaul of end items. Source codes are entered in the first and second positions of the Uniform SMR Code format as follows:

Code	*Definition*
PA	Item procured and stocked for anticipated or known usage.
XB	Item is not procured or stocked. If not available through salvage, requisition.

(2) *Maintenance Code.* Maintenance codes are assigned to indicate the levels of maintenance authorized to USE and REPAIR support items. The maintenance codes are entered in the third and fourth positions of the Uniform SMR Code format as follows:

(*a*) The maintenance code entered in the third position will indicate the lowest maintenance level authorized to remove, replace, and use the support item. The maintenance code entered in the third position will indicate the following level of maintenance:

Code	*Application/explanation*
O	Support item is removed, replaced, used at the organizational level.

(*b*) The maintenance code entered in the fourth position indicates whether the item is to be repaired and identifies the lowest maintenance level with the capability to perform complete repair (i.e., all authorized maintenance functions). This position will contain one of the following maintenance codes:

Code	*Application/explanation*
O	The lowest maintenance level capable of complete repair of the support item is the organizational level.
Z	Nonreparable. No repair is authorized.

(3) *Recoverability Code.* Recoverability codes are assigned to support items to indicate the disposition action on unserviceable items. The recoverability code is entered in the fifth position of the Uniform SMR Code format as follows:

Recoverability codes	*Definition*
Z	Nonreparable item. When unserviceable, condemn and dispose of at the level indicated in position 3.
O	Reparable item. When uneconomically reparable, condemn and dispose of organizational level.

c. National Stock Number. Indicates the National stock number assigned to the item and which will be used for requisitioning.

d. Part Number. Indicates the primary number used by the manufacturer (individual, company, firm, corporation, or Government activity), which controls the design and characteristics of the item by means of its engineering drawings, specifications, standards, and inspection requirements to identify an item or range of items.

NOTE

When a stock numbered item is requisitioned, the item received may have a different part number than the part being replaced.

e. Federal Supply Code for Manufacturer (FSCM). The FSCM is a five-digit numeric code listed in SB 708-42 which is used to identify the manufacturer, distributor, or Government agency, etc.

f. Description. Indicates the Federal item name and, if required, a minimum description to identify the item.

g. Unit of Measure (U/M). Indicates the standard of the basic quantity of the listed item as used in performing the actual maintenance function. This measure is expressed by a two-character alphabetical abbreviation (e.g., ea, in, pr, etc). When the unit of measure differs from the unit of issue, the lowest unit of issue that will satisfy the required units of measure will be requisitioned.

h. Quantity Incorporated in Unit. Indicates the quantity of the item used in the breakout shown on the illustration figure, which is prepared for a functional group, subfunctional group, or an assembly.

B-4. How to Locate Repair Parts

a. When National Stock Number or Part Number is unknown:

(1) Using the table of contents, determine the functional group or subgroup within which the item belongs. This is necessary since illustrations are prepared for functional groups or subgroups, and listings are divided into the same groups.

(2) Find the illustration covering the functional group or sub-group to which the item belongs.

(3) Identify the item on the illustration and note the illustration figure and item number of the item.

(4) Using the Repair Parts Listing, find the figure and item number noted on the illustration.

b. When National Stock Number or Part Number is known:

(1) Using the Index of National Stock Numbers and Part Numbers, find the pertinent National Stock Number or Part Number. This index is in NIIN sequence followed by a list of Part Numbers in alphameric sequence, cross-referenced to the illustration figure number and item number.

(2) After finding the figure and item number, locate the figure and item number in the repair parts list.

B-5. Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers

Code	*Manufacturer*
19203	Picatinny Arsenal
81349	Military Specifications

Section II. REPAIR PARTS LIST

(1) Illustration		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(a) Fig. No	(b) Item No.	SMR Code	National stock number	Part number	Fed supply code for mfr	Description	Unit of meas	Qty inc in unit
						0101—Shipping and Storage Containers		
	0101-1	XBOOO	8140-00-144-3827	8861849	19203	BOX, PACKING, AMMUNITION: for Mine, APERS, NM, M14 and components.	ea	1
	0101-2	XBOOO	8140-01-024-9241	7548179	19203	BOX, WIREBOUND, PACKING, AMMUNITION: for Mine, APERS, M16 Series and components.	ea	1
	0101-3	XBOOO	8140-00-828-7421	8800900	19203	BOX, WIREBOUND, PACKING, AMMUNITION: for Mine, APERS, M18A1 w/accessories.	ea	1
2-18	0101-5	XBOOO	8140-00-833-1450	7548180	19203	BOX, PACKING, AMMUNITION: for Mine, APERS, Practice M8/M8A1 and components.	ea	1
	0101-6	XBOOO	8140-00-828-7421	8800900	19203	BOX, WIREBOUND, PACKING, AMMUNITION: for Mine, APERS, Practice M68 w/accessories	ea	1
2-19	0101-7	XBOOO	8140-00-827-6315	7548392	19203	BOX, PACKING, AMMUNITION: for Mine, AT, M15 and components.	ea	1
	0101 7.1	XBOOO	8140-00-200-4260	5581378	19200	BOX, WIREBOUND, PACKING, AMMUNITION: for Fuze, Mine: M624	ea	1
	0101 7.2	XBOOO	8140-00-828-2938	7553315	19200	SHIPPING AND STORAGE CONTAINERS: M19A1 for Fuze, Mine: M624	ea	1
	0101-8	XBOOO	8140-00-024-9244	8830877	19203	BOX, WIREBOUND, PACKING AMMUNITION: for Mine AT, M19 and components.	ea	1
2-35	0101-9	XBOOO	8140-01-024-9243	8830860	19203	BOX, WIREBOUND, PACKING, AMMUNITION: for Mine, AT, M21 and components.	ea	1
	0101-10	XBOOO	8140-01-024-9242	8880988	19203	BOX, WIREBOUND, PACKING AMMUNITION: for Mine, AT, M24 and components.	ea	1
	0101-11	XBOOO	8140-01-024-9240	7548396	19203	BOX, PACKING, AMMUNITION: for Mine, AT, Heavy Practice M12A1 and components.	ea	1
	0101-12		8140-00-133-1448	7548171	19203	BOX, PACKING, AMMUNITION: for Mine, AT, Heavy Practice M20.	ea	1
3-2	0101-13	PAOZZ	5120-00-319-5434	8864731 S-43104	19203	SALLEE CLOSER	ea	1
	0101-14	PAOZZ	3540-00-565-6242	Spec MIL-S-43104 Type III	81349	STRAPPING AND SEALING KIT: (5/8-inch strapping).	ea	1
	0101-15	PAOZZ	3540-00-565-6244	Spec MIL-S-43104, Type V	81349	STRAPPING AND SEALING KIT: 1 1/4 inch strapping.	ea	1
	0101-16	PAOZZ	5110-00-293-0089			SHEARS, METAL CUTTING HAND: 2 1/2 inch, GGG-S-291.	ea	4
	0101-17	XBOOO	3990-00-141-7261	Spec MIL-P-15011		PALLET, WOODEN, 4-WAY ENTRY: 40 in. x 48 in. for Mines, AP, M14, M16 and M18; AT, M15 and M19.	ea	1

Section III. SPECIAL TOOLS LIST

No special tools or special support equipment are required for the mines covered in this manual.

Section IV. NATIONAL STOCK NUMBER AND PART NUMBER INDEX

Stock Number	*Item no.*
3540-00-565-6242	0101-14
3540-00-565-6244	0101-15
5110-00-293-0089	0101-16
5120-00-319-5434	0101-13
8140-00-133-1448	0101-12
8140-00-144-9827	0101-1
8140-00-024-9241	0101-2
8140-00-827-6315	0101-7
8140-00-024-9244	0101-8
8140-00-828-7421	0101-6
8140-00-828-7421	0101-3
8140-00-833-1450	0101-5
8140-01-024-9243	0101-9
8140-01-024-9242	0101-10
8140-01-024-9240	0101-11
8140-00-200-4260	0101-7.1
8140-00-828-2938	0101-7.2

APPENDIX C

MAINTENANCE ALLOCATION CHART

Section I. INTRODUCTION

NOTE

Maintenance operations authorized in the Maintenance Allocation Charts below depot level do not apply to munitions filled with lethal agents.

C-1. General

a. The Maintenance Allocation Chart designates responsibility for the performance of maintenance functions.

b. Only the lowest level of maintenance authorized to perform a maintenance function is indicated.

c. A maintenance function assigned a maintenance level will automatically be authorized to be performed at any higher maintenance level.

d. A maintenance function that cannot be performed at the assigned level of maintenance for any reason may be transferred to the next higher maintenance organization. Higher maintenance levels will perform the maintenance functions of lower maintenance levels when required or directed by the appropriate commander.

NOTE

Since the depot level of maintenance is the only level of maintenance capable of replacing most of the components listed in the Maintenance Allocation Charts, they will normally never be seen as unassembled components by maintenance personnel below depot level.

e. The functional group for any given type of ammunition is the only grouping which applies to a completely assembled, ready-to-fire round of ammunition. All other functional groups for any given type of ammunition refer to the listed components in an unassembled condition.

f. The unpack and repack maintenance functions of packaging for each type of ammunition are specified to be performed at the direct support levels of maintenance. This refers to unpacking and repacking of bulk packaging material only. Direct support is the lowest level of maintenance that will normally receive the bulk packaging materials (lower levels use salvage cannibalization). The unpacking and repacking of the complete round is included in the maintenance function.

C-2. Maintenance Functions

The implementation of maintenance tasks will be consistent with the assigned maintenance in accordance with the following definitions:

a. Inspect. To determine the serviceability of an item by comparing its physical, mechanical, and/or electrical characteristics with established standards through examination.

b. Test. To verify serviceability and to detect incipient failure by measuring the mechanical or electrical characteristics of an item and comparing those characteristics with prescribed standards.

c. Service. Operations required periodically to keep an item in proper operating condition.

(1) *Unpack.* To remove from packing box for service or for the performance of other maintenance operations.

(2) *Repack.* To return item to packing box after service or other maintenance operations.

(3) *Clean.* To rid the item of contamination.

(4) *Touch up.* To spot paint scratched or blistered surfaces.

(5) *Mark.* To restore obliterated identification.

d. Install. To emplace, seat, or fix into position an item to a manner to allow the proper functioning of the equipment; also to assemble one component of an end item with anther.

e. Adjust. To maintain within prescribed limits by bringing into proper or exact position, or by setting the operating characteristics to the specified parameters.

f. Renovate. To restore item to serviceable condition.

(1) *Paint.* To repaint the entire item.

(2) *Repair.* To restore serviceability to an item by correcting specific damage, fault, malfunction, or failure through the application of maintenance services or other maintenance actions.

(3) *Replace.* To substitute a serviceable component in a manner to allow the proper functioning of equipment.

C-3. Explanation of Format

a. Group Number. Column 1 lists the group numbers, whose purpose is to identify components and assemblies with the next higher assembly.

b. Functional Group. Column 2 lists the item names of parts and assemblies on which maintenance is authorized.

c. Maintenance Functions. Column 3 lists the 12 maintenance functions defined in C-2 above. Capital letters are inserted under appropriate maintenance functions, on line with each functional group, to indicate the lowest level of maintenance authorized to perform that function. Symbols used and the maintenance category each represents are as follows.

Symbol	*Explanation*
C	Operator/Crew
O	Organizational
F	Direct Support
D	Depot

d. Tools and Equipment. Column 4 lists the special tools by item number specified in Appendix C, Section III, required to perform the maintenance function.

e. Remarks. Column 5 is self-explanatory.

Section II. MAINTENANCE ALLOCATION CHART

(1)	(2)	(3)												(4)	(5)
		Maintenance function													
				Service							Renovate				
Group No	Functional group	Inspect	Test	Unpack	Repack	Clean	Touch up	Mark	Install	Adjust	Paint	Repair	Replace	Tools and equipment	Remarks
	0100—Mines, Antipersonnel (Service)														
0101	a. Mine, APERS: M14	C	D	C	C	C									
	b. Detonator M46	C	D	C	C	C									
	c. Wrench M22	C		C	C	C			C						
	d. Packing material	O				O		O				O	O		
0102	a. Mine, APERS: M16 Series	C	D	C	C	C	O	F			F				
	b. Fuze, Mine Comb, M605	C	F	C	C	C	O	F	C		F				
	c. Spool Wire	C	F	C	C	C			C						
	d. Wrench M25			C	C										
	e. Packing Material	O				O		O				F	F		
0103	a. Mine, APERS: M18A1	C	D	C	C	C									
	b. Bandolier M7	C		C	C	C									
	c. Test Set M40	C	C	C	C	C									
	d. Firing Device M57	C	C	C	C	C			C						
	e. Adapter	C		C	C	C			C						
	f. Blasting Cap Assy M4	C	C	C	C	C			C						
	g. Packing Material	O				O		O				O	O		
0104	Deleted														
	0200—Mines, Antipersonnel, Practice														
0201	a. Mine, APERS, Prac: M8 Series	C	D	C	C	C	O	F			F	O			
	b. Mine Cap	C		C	C	C			C				C		
	c. Simulator, (Projectile)	C	D	C	C	C			C				C		
	d. Spotting Charge	C	D	C	C	C			C				C		
	e. Fuze, Mine, Comb, Prac: M10A1	C	D	C	C	C	O	F	C		F	O	C		
	f. Ignitor Assy	C	D	C	C	C			C				C		
	g. Spool Assy	C		C	C	C			C						
	h. Packing Material	O				O		O				O	O		
0202	Deleted														

Section II. MAINTENANCE ALLOCATION CHART—Continued.

(1)	(2)	(3)												(4)	(5)
		Maintenance function													
				Service							Renovate				
Group No.	Functional group	Inspect	Test	Unpack	Repack	Clean	Touch up	Mark	Install	Adjust	Paint	Repair	Replace	Tools and equipment	Remarks
0203	a. Mine, APERS, prac: M68	C	C	C	C	C									
	b. Bandolier M7	C		C	C	C									
	c. Test Set M40	C	C	C	C	C									
	d. Firing Device M57	C	C	C	C	C			C						
	e. Adapter	C	C	C	C	C			C						
	f. Blasting Cap Assy M10	C	C	C	C	C			C						
	g. Packing Material	O				O		O				O	O		
0204	a. Mine, APERS, Training: M81	C	C	C	C	C	O	F			F	O			
	b. Fuze, Mine, AP, inert M605	C	C	C	C	C			C		F		C		
	c. Spool, Wire	C	F	C	C	C			C						
	d. Wrench M25			C	C										
	e. Packing Material	O				O		O				O	O		
	0300—Mines, Antitank (service)														
0301	a. Mine, AT: M15	C	D	C	C	C	O	F			F				
	b. Fuze, M603	C	D	C	C	C			C				C		
	b.1. Fuze, M624	C	D	C	C	C			C				C		
	c. Activator M2	C	D	C	C	C			C		F		C		
	d. Wrench M20			C	C										
	e. Packing Material	O				O		O				O	O		
0302	a. Mine, AT: M19	C	D	C	C	C	C								
	b. Fuze, M606	C	D										C		
	c. Detonator M50	C	D	C	C	C			C						
	d. Activator, M2	C	D	C	C	C			C				C		
	e. Wrench, M22			C	C										
	f. Packing Material	O				O		O				O	O		
0303	a. Mine, AT: M21	C	D	C	C	C	O	F			F				
	b. Fuze, M607	C	D	C	C	C			C						
	c. Booster M120	C	D	C	C	C			C				C		
	d. Wrench M26			C	C										
	e. Packing Material	O				O		O				O	O		
0304	a. Mine, OFF Route, AT: M24	C	D	C	C	C	O	F			F				
	b. Rocket 3.5 w/Fuze M404	C	D	C	C	C									
	c. M2 Discriminator Wire	C	D	C	C	C									
	d. Packing Material	O				O		O				O	O		
	e. M61 Firing Device	C	C	C	C	C									
	0400 Mines, Antitank, Practice														
0401	a. Mine, AT, prac M12A1	C	D	C	C	C	O	F			F				
	b. Fuze, Mine, AT Prac, M604	C	D	C	C	C			C		F		C		
	c. Activator, Prac M1	C	D	C	C	C			C				C		
	d. Firing Device M2	C	D	C	C	C			C				C		
	e. Wrench M20			C	C										
	f Packing Material	O				O		O				O	O		

Section II. MAINTENANCE ALLOCATION CHART—Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)												(4)	(5)
		Maintenance function													
				Service							Renovate				
Group No	Functional group	Inspect	Test	Unpack	Repack	Clean	Touch up	Mark	Install	Adjust	Paint	Repair	Replace	Tools and equipment	Remarks
0402	a. Mine, AT, Prac: M20	C	D	C	C	C	O	F							
	b. Fuze, Mine, AT Prac M604	C	D	C	C	C		F	C		F		C		
	c. Activator, Prac M1	C	D	C	C	C			C		F		C		
	d. Firing Device M3	C	D	C	C	C			C				C		
	e. Wrench M20			C	C										
	f. Packing Material	O				O		O				O	O		
0403	a. Mine, AT, Training: M80	C	D	C	C	C	O	F							
	b. Fuze, Mine, AT Prac M606	C	D	C	C	C		F	C		F		C		
	c. Activator Prac, M1	C	D	C	C	C			C				C		
	d. Firing Device	C	D	C	C	C			C				C		
	e. Wrench M22			C	C										
	f. Packing Material	O				O		O				O	O		
	0500, Fuzes, Mine:														
0501	a. Fuze, Mine: Comb, Prac, M10A1	C	D	C	C	C	O	F	C		F	O	C		
	b. Primer, Igniter	C	D	C	C	C	O	F	C		F	D	C		
	c. Packing	O				O		O				O	O		
0502	a. Fuze, Mine, AT, M603	C	D	C	C	C	O	F	C		F	O	C		
	b. Packing Material	O				O		O				O	O		
0503	a. Fuze, Mine, AT, Prac M604	C	D	C	C	C	O		C		F		C		
	b. Packing Material	O				O		O				O	O		
0504	a. Fuze, Mine—Comb M605	C	D	C	C	C	O		C		F		C		
	b. Packing Material	O				O		O				O	O		
0505	a. Fuze, Mine: M624	C	D	C	C	C			C				C		
	b. Packing Material	O				O		O				O	O		
	0600—Miscellaneous Components														
0601	a. Activator, AT, Mine: Prac, M1	C	D	C	C	C			C				C		
	b. Packing Material	O				O		O				O	O		
0602	a. Activator, AT, Mine: M2	C	D	C	C	C			C				C		
	b. Packing Material	O				O		O				O	O		
0603	a. Arming Plug, AT, Mine: M4 Series	C	D	C	C	C			C				C		
	b. Packing Material	O				O		O				O	O		
0604	a. Body, AP, Mine: M8A1	C	D	C	C	C			C				C		
	b. Packing Material	O				O		O					O		
0605	a. Booster, AT, Mine: M120	C	D	C	C	C			C				C		
	b. Packing Material	O				O		O				O	O		
0606	a. Cap, AP, Mine	C	D	C	C	C			C				C		
	b. Packing material	O				O		O				O	O		
0607	a. Charge, Spotting, Mine:	C	D	C	C	C			C				O		
	b. Packing material	O				O		O				O	O		

Section II. MAINTENANCE ALLOCATION CHART—Continued.

(1)	(2)	(3)												(4)	(5)
		Maintenance function													
				Service							Renovate				
Group No.	Functional group	Inspect	Test	Unpack	Repack	Clean	Touch up	Mark	Install	Adjust	Paint	Repair	Replace	Tools and equipment	Remarks
0608	a. Primer, Igniter, Mine Fuze	C	D	C	C	C			C				O		
	b. Packing Material	O				O		O				O	O		
0609	a. Retainer, AT Booster	C	D	C	C	C			C				O		
	b. Packing material	O				O		O				O	O		
0610	a. Simulator, AP Projectile, Mine M8	C	D	C	C	C			C				O		
	b. Packing Material	O				O		O				O	O		

APPENDIX D
LIST OF CONSUMABLE ITEMS

Section I. INTRODUCTION

D-1. Scope

a. This appendix list expendable items which are required for organizational maintenance.

b. Expendable supplies shall be requisitioned through normal supply channels to comply with maintenance requirements.

D-2. Explanation of Columns

a. National Stock No. Column 1 indicates the National Stock Number assigned to the item and shall be used for requisitioning purposes.

b. Description. Column 2 indicates the item nomenclature and brief description to identify the item.

c. Specification No. Column 3 indicates the military specification which controls the design or characteristics of the item.

d. Unit of Issue. Column 4 indicates the unit of issue of each item.

Section II. EXPENDABLE SUPPLIES

(1) National Stock No.	(2) Nomenclature	(3) Military specification	(4) Unit of issue
6810-00-184-4796	ACETONE, TECHNICAL	O-A-51	gl
6810-00-543-7415	ALCOHOL,DENATURED: grade III	O-E-760	gl
7920-00-900-3577	BRUSH: 3/4 in. x 1-3/8 in.		ea
8020-00-240-6361	BRUSH, ARTISTS: flat chisel edge	H-B-118	ea
8020-00-246-8504	BRUSH, ARTISTS: round flat edge	H-B-118	ea
7920-00-255-5135	BRUSH, WIRE SCRATCH: wood and copper beryllium alloy, curved handle, 14 in. x 15/16 in. block, 6 in. x 1-1/4 in.wire brush	H-B-178	ea
7920-00-269-0933	BRUSH, WIRE SCRATCH: wood and copper beryllium alloy, straight handle, 7 in. x 1 in. block, 6 in. x 1-1/4 in. wire brush	H-B-178	ea
6850-00-174-9672	CORROSION REMOVING COMPOUND: wipe-off type, type II, 1 gl bottle	MIL-C-10578	gl
7930-00-249-8036	DETERGENT, GENERAL PURPOSE, POWDERED: 5-lb cntr	P-D-220	lb
8010-00-297-2119	ENAMEL, BLUE, No. 35109	TT-E-516	gl
8010-00-297-2116	ENAMEL, OLIVE DRAB, No. 34087	TT-E-516	gl
8010-00-848-9272	ENAMEL, OLIVE DRAB, No. 34087	TT-E-516	spray can pt
5315-00-597-9766	FASTENER, CORRUGATED, WOOD JOINT: saw edge 1/2 in. deep	FF-F-133	bx
6850-00-702-4297	GREASE, Silicone, DC6	MIL-C-21567	8 oz
6850-00-664-4959	GREASE, Silicone, DC6	MIL-C-21567	gal
7520-00-300-1413	MARKER, METAL, 1/8 Tip, White	No record	
7520-00-537-6505	MARKER, METAL, 1/8 Tip, Yellow	No record	
7520-00-973-1059	MARKER, TUBE TYPE: black	GG-M-00114	pkg
5315-00-889-2743	NAIL, BOX: GP, style 4, type II, 4 d, 1-1/2 in.	FF-N-105	lb
5315-00-889-2744	NAIL, BOX: GP, style 4, type II, 6 d, 2 in.	FF-N-105	lb
5315-00-889-2745	NAIL, BOX: GP, style 4, type II, 8d, 2-1/2 in.	FF-N-105	lb
5350-00-271-7935	PAPER, ABRASIVE, FLINT: gr 2/0 1/2 x 6 open coat, gr 1.2.2, class I, 100sh	P-P-105	pk
7920-00-205-1711	RAG, WIPING: cotton, unbleached, mixture	DDD-R-30	bg
8135-00-239-5291	SEAL, STRAPPING: for 5/8 in. steel strapping	QQ-S-766	bx
8135-00-239-5294	SEAL, STRAPPING: for 1-1/4 in. steel strapping	QQ-S-781	bx
5315-00-664-7035	STAPLE, WIRING, FLAT HEAD, 7/32 in. wide, 5/8 in. lg, 0.72 in. thickness copper finish	FF-N-105	hd
8135-00-281-4071	STRAPPING, STEEL: 5/8 in. w 0.020 in.	QQ-S-781	gl
8135-00-283-0671	STRAPPING, STEEL: 1-1/4 in.	QQ-S-781	cl
7510-00-266-6711	TAPE, PRESSURE SENSITIVE ADHESIVE: 3/4 in.	UU-T-106	ro
7510-00-266-6715	TAPE, PRESSURE SENSITIVE ADHESIVE: 2 in.	PPP-T-60	ro
8010-00-160-5794	THINNER, SYNTHETIC RESIN ENAMEL:	TT-T-306	gl
5350-00-242-4405	WOOL, METALLIC: steel, 1 lb	FF-S-740	pk

APPENDIX E

PACKING, MARKING, AND STORAGE DATA

Section I. INTRODUCTION

E-1. Scope

This appendix contains information required by organizational level of maintenance for repacking of land mines.

E-2. Explanation of Columns

a. Item. Column 1 indicates the nomenclature of the munition.

b. Outer Pack. Column 2 indicates the type of package.

c. Inner Pack. Column 3 indicates the type of pack.

d. Number of Items in Package. Column 4 indicates the quantity of munitions in the outer pack.

e. Number of Items per Inner Pack. Column 5 indicates the quantity of munitions in the inner pack.

f. Total Weight (lbs). Column 6 indicates total weight of the outer and inner pack and contents.

g. Total Explosives Weight (lbs.). Column 7 indicates the total weight of explosives off the packaged munitions.

h. Cube. Column 8 indicates result of the length, multiplied by the width, multiplied by height of the outer pack.

i. Field Storage Compatibility. Column 9 indicates the primary groups into which ammunition is segregated for storage in the field.

Section II. PACKING, MARKING AND STORAGE DATA

(1) Item	(2) Outer pack	(3) Inner pack	(4) No. items in package	(5) No. items per inner pack	(6) [1] Total weight (lbs)	(7) [1] Total explosive weight (lbs)	(8) Cube (ft)	(9) [2] Field storage category
MINE, ANTIPERSONNEL, NM: M14, W/INTEGRAL FUZE	Wood box	Fiber carton	90	90				
Detonator M46		Barrier bag		90	48	5.6	1.8	E
Wrench M22				9				
MINE, ANTIPERSONNEL: M16 SERIES, W/FUZE, MINE: COMBINATION M605	Wirebound box	Metal container	4	4				
Fuze M605		Fiber box		4	39	5.4	0.72	E
Spool Assembly		Barrier bag		2				
Wrench M25				1				
MINE, ANTIPERSONNEL: M18A1, W/ACCESSORIES								
Bandolier M7	Wirebound box	Fiberboard box	6	6				
				6				
Test Set M40		Barrier bag		1	53.0	9.0	1.2	E
Firing Device M57				6				
Blasting Cap Assembly M4				6				
Identification Tag				6				
Bandolier M7	Wirebound box	Fiberboard box	6	6				
Blasting Cap Assembly M4		Barrier bag		6	47.0	9.0	1.2	E
				6				
MINE, ANTIPERSONNEL, PRACTICE: M8/M8A1 AND FUZE, MINE COMBINATION: M10, M10A1, M10A2			2	2				
Fuze	Wood box	Metal container		2				

Section II. PACKING, MARKING AND STORAGE DATA-Continued

(1) Item	(2) Outer pack	(3) Inner pack	(4) No. items in package	(5) No. items per inner pack	(6)[1] Total weight (lbs)	(7)[1] Total explosive weight (lbs)	(8) Cube (ft)	(9)[2] Field storage category
Tube Assemblies		Fiber cartons		20				
Igniter Assemblies		Barrier bag		20				
Spotting Charges				20	37.0	0.6	1.3	E
Mine Caps				20				
				20				
MINE, ANTIPERSONNEL, PRACTICE: NM: M68 W/ACCESSORIES								
Bandolier M7	Wirebound box	Fiberboard box	6	6				
Test Set M40		Barrier bag		6				
Firing Device M57				6	52.0	0	1.2	E
Blasting Cap Assembly M10				6				
MINE, ANTITANK, HE, HEAVY, M15, W/FUZE, MINE, AT M603	Wood box	Metal container	1	1				
Fuze M603				1	45.0	22.75	1.17	E
Activator M1				1				
Wrench M20				1				
Fuze, Mine: M624	Wood box	Metal container	12	3	4.2	10.8 grams	1.0	E
Shipping and Storage Container: M19A1			4					
Fiber Container			12	3				
MINE, ANTITANK: HE, NM, M19, W/FUZE, MINE AT, M606	Wirebound box	Plastic box Barrier bag	4	4				
Detonator Holder Assembly M50				4	124.5	85	3.9	E

Section II. PACKING, MARKING AND STORAGE DATA—Continued

(1) Item	(2) Outer pack	(3) Inner pack	(4) No. items in package	(5) No. items per inner pack	(6) [1] Total weight (lbs)	(7) [1] Total explosive weight (lbs)	(8) Cube (ft)	(9) [2] Field storage category
Activator M2	Wirebound box	Wood container	4	4	90.0	42	N/A	E
Wrench M22				2				
MINE, ANTITANK: HE, HEAVY, M21, W/FUZE, MINE, AT, M607				4				
Fuze M607		Wood support		4				
Booster M120		Barrier bag		4				
Wrench M26				2				
MINE, ANTITANK: HE, M24, W/FUZE M404	Wirebound box	Fiber box	2	2	54.5	3.76	2.7	E
MINE, ANTITANK PRACTICE: HEAVY, M12A1, W/FUZE M604 (fuze shipped separately)	Wood box	N/A	2	2	35.0	N/A	1.6	E
MINE, ANTITANK, PRACTICE: HEAVY, M20, W/FUZE M604 (fuze shipped separately)	Wood box	N/A	3	3	50.0	N/A	2.9	E
Wrench M20				1				
FUZE, MINE COMBINATION ANTIPERSONNEL: M605	Wood box	Metal container	240	4	128	0.73	1.9	E
FUZE, MINE COMBINATION ANTIPERSONNEL: practice M10A1 w/o primer-igniter	Wood box	Fiberboard carton Barrier bag	180	10	66.0	N/A	2.4	E
FUZE, MINE, AT, M603	Wood box	Metal container	144	1	45.0	0.18	1.9	E
FUZE, MINE, AT, M607	Wood box	Fiberboard carton Barrier bag	100	100	82.0	0.11	3.3	E
FUZE, MINE AT: practice M604	Wood box	Metal container	180	1	62.0	6.8	1.9	E
ACTIVATOR, ANTITANK MINE: M2	Wood box	Metal container	180	1	54.5	1.3	2.30	E
ARMING PLUG, ANTITANK MINE: M4	Wood box	N/A	128	N/A	66.2	N/A	1.32	E
BOOSTER, ANTITANK MINE: M120	Wood box	Fiberboard carton Barrier bag	1200	200	63.0	29.5	1.7	E

Section II. PACKING, MARKING AND STORAGE DATA—Continued

(1) Item	(2) Outer pack	(3) Inner pack	(4) No. items in package	(5) No. items per inner pack	(6) [1] Total weight (lbs)	(7) [1] Total explosive weight (lbs)	(8) Cube (ft)	(9) [2] Field storage category
RETAINER, ANTITANK MINE: M120 booster	Fiberboard drum	N/A	25,000	N/A	100	N/A	0.03	E
ACTIVATOR, ANTITANK MINE: practice M1	Wood box	Metal container	180	1	54.5	0.6	2.30	E
BODY MINE: for practice Apers mine M8A1	Packed as required					N/A		E
CAP, MINE: for practice Apers Mine M8	Packed as required					N/A		E
CHARGE, SPOTTING, MINE: for practice Apers Mine M8	Wood box	Paperboard box Barrier bag	6000	60	55	14	2.4	E
PRIMER-IGNITER, MINE FUZE: for fuze mine combination M10A1 for practice Apers mine M8	Wood box	Paperboard box Barrier bag	720	20	64.0	0.51	2.4	E
SIMULATOR, MINE, PROJECTILE: for practice Apers Mine M8	Packed as required							E

Footnotes:
[1] Values are nominal.
[2] Refer to paragraph 5-5

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By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

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Major General, United States Army
The Adjutant General

Distribution:
To be distributed in accordance with DA Form 12-29, requirements for Domestic Ordnance and DA Form 12-40, Operator maintenance requirements for Land Mines, and General information applicable to all organizations which have a Conventional Munitions Mission.

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ATTN: SP4 John Doe
Key West, FL 33040

DATE 14 January 1975

PUBLICATION NUMBER	DATE	TITLE
TM 9-1430-550-34-1	7 Sep 72	Unit of Radar Set AN/MPQ-50 Tested at the UTC

BE EXACT. . .PIN-POINT WHERE IT IS

PAGE NO.	PARAGRAPH	FIGURE NO.	TABLE NO.
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IN THIS SPACE TELL WHAT IS WRONG AND WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT IT:

"B" Ready Relay K11 is shown with two #9 contacts. That contact which is wired to pin 8 of relay K16 should be changed to contact #10.

Reads: Multimeter B indicates 600 K ohms to 9000 K ohms.

Change to read: Multimeter B indicates 600 K ohms minimum.

Reason: Circuit being checked could measure infinity. Multimeter can read above 9000 K ohms and still be correct.

NOTE TO THE READER:

Your comments will go directly to the writer responsible for this manual, and he will prepare the reply that is returned to you. To help him in his evaluation of your recommendations, please explain the reason for each of your recommendations, unless the reason is obvious.

All comments will be appreciated, and will be given immediate attention. Handwritten comments are acceptable.

For your convenience, blank "tear out" forms, preprinted, addressed, and ready to mail, are included in this manual.

SAMPLE

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